

MEMORANDUM

TO P.W.O.Arbitration Panel

FROM Eric P. Newman Numismatic
Education Society

August 26, 1966

Dear Ronnie, Herb, and Lester:

A somewhat clarified and revised comment on the USAOS matter is enclosed in place of the first draft which was given to you. There is no change in substance. No copies of either have been given by us to any of those present at the hearing except yourselves and instructions will be awaited from you on this point.


for ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

bits were genuine and was shown one of the questioned pieces at that time. I was told that Gerry J. Feld, Abe Kosoff and John Fishman would also be asked to be members of the study group. I explained that the Education Society would be glad to participate if the coins were made available for study and subsequently much work was done on the subject. While I have discussed certain facts and theories with members of the study group and with a few people from whom I sought further data, neither I nor the Education Society have heretofore expressed any specific opinion or revealed any opinion of other members of the study group. Due to illness, a long delay in the study resulted and the group has not formulated a joint opinion. I am satisfied that at this time there is no objection by any member of the study group to a free expression of findings and opinions by any of its members. While I have received requests for an opinion on the matter on many prior occasions, I felt that it was timely and ill-advised to give an opinion for two reasons: first, I felt that everyone in the study group was entitled to sufficient time to exhaust all opportunities to learn additional facts, and second, I felt that more than a reasonable time should elapse after the study group was known to be at work in case any voluntary disclosures were to be made. I am aware that there has heretofore been considerable comment about \$20 US&CG pieces and related matters and therefore feel that it is fortunate an impartial hearing on the matter has been arranged. Because the inquiry primarily involves coins themselves I am avoiding the use of names of individuals to the extent that a full disclosure of facts will not be adversely affected. There are many individuals whose cooperation has been exemplary and whose desire to seek the truth was in the highest tradition of numismatic scholarship.

The proofs were listed in that letter to be from highly polished dies and planchets and an opinion was given that the gem proofs apparently were patterned made to test copper alloy combinations. All proofs were said to be from the same pair of dies and it was pointed out that the reverse die is distinguished by a projection on the right upper edge of UNITED. The letter mentioned that the Seavey (1964), Bell (1964) and Farouk (1954) sales each contained a proof \$20 USAOG 900 Fine and that the Red Book illustrated a proof with a lump on the reverse between TE of UNITED.

There was a proof-like 1853 USAOG \$20 sold at Lot 3338 at the 1964 Convention Sale which was said to have been bought as a true proof and was given an estimated value of \$4500. The cataloguer said that he had previously bought another specimen as a proof, which he had sold and which was later offered at \$6500. Both the auctioned coin and the cataloguer's former coin were said to have come to light in a disreputable way. The cataloguer stated that neither were proofs. That cataloguer's former coin is the coin now owned by Paul Garland.

Other recent public offerings of 1853 \$20 USAOG pieces which have come to my attention are a superb gem proof offered for \$4500 in the October, 1964 NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE (p.2819), a brilliant uncirculated specimen as Lot 1702 in the April 30, 1965 Paramount Sale, and a gem proof offered for \$1200, on page 1122 of the May, 1966 NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE.

In the Blue Ridge Coin News for November, 1964 Paul Garland informed its readers that a coin for which he had paid \$3300 was false. He was referring to his \$20 1853 USAOG because he specifically named the members of the study group which was then at work on the matter.

penched over the 88 in the die and evidence of such overpunching is readily noticed on every 985 type gold coin.

Coins #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 19 were owned by museum or private collections long prior to 1958. The date of acquisition by the owners of #17 and 18 is not available. The ownership of #5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 came about during or after 1958.

Coins #1 through 19 are gold and coins #20 through 25 are silver. The lead pieces will be separately commented upon, primarily because they are substantially different ofverse designs.

Coins #5, 7, 14 and 16 are glittering pieces, far shinier than normal proofs of the period and not in mirror-like. Coins which have been cleaned or polished subsequent to striking are sometimes found with similar patina, but bright strikings of United States coins are not. This makes it appear that an attempt has been made to produce an artificial proof surface rather than that the coins are normal proofs.

Coins #15 and 16 are double struck, the former on both sides and the latter on the reverse, making visibility of some details difficult.

Coins #1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19 have a rice shaped raised lump under the right arm of the T of UNITED on the reverse while #5, 7 and 16 do not. This lump seems to have been caused by an accidental flaking or disintegration from crystallization in a small part of the field of the reverse die and was not produced by normal die cutting. It probably occurred during the abrupt temperature drop in hardening the steel die by immersion in liquid when heated.

Coins #5, 6, 7, 14 and 16 have an identical raised diagonal line under the right corner of the right base of the second A in AMERICA on the obverse. This was caused by a die scratch and this therefore shows that #6 which is not of the glittering type has the same obverse die as the glittering pieces.

Coin #5, 6, 7, 14, 15 and 16 have 170 reeds or ridges on their edge whereas all other coins examined have 16 reeds. This means that a different collar was used in striking the 170 reed pieces than was used for the others because in 1853, as it is at present, the reed impression was produced by the lateral expansion of the planchet into the collar when the die struck the planchet. The reeds on the 170 reed pieces have sharply defined ridges, and any two of those pieces placed side by side interlock with and roll on one another just as gear teeth do.

Coin #6 shows under magnification that the right and bottom portions of the field on the obverse are completely filled with a large number of sweeping curved lines. These lines are very close together and are separated by identical distances. These lines are not arcs formed from the same center point but are a part of a perfectly uniform spiral or helix with the center point of the coin as a center. This design is so perfect that it had to be produced on a lathe and could not be cut by a skilled hand in 1853 or now. A powerized lathe turning circle at a constant speed and equipped with a tool mounted on an automatic cross feed can cut such a design. The tool moves vertically to the axis of rotation and its automatic forward progress produces a helical tool mark in smoothing off the end of the material. This helical tool mark is not found on any other coin examined and I am unaware of such a marking on any other coin of any type. This marking could appear on a coin either from the helix being on the planchet before striking or on the die. Since the identical obverse die used to strike #6 was also used at least on #5, 7, 14 and 16, such a helical pattern should also be seen on those other coins if it were in the die. No such design can be seen on those other coins and thus the helical tool marks were on coin #6 planchet before striking. This proves that the planchet was not made in the ordinary manner by drawing

repeatedly on each coin, their most therefore have been produced from a reverse die with a surface space 40 Ford coin dents. These space must be raised portions within the depressed front line of the die to produce depressions in the coins. The largest and most conspicuous of these dents on the front line of the reverse of coins #5, 6, 7, 11, 15 and 16 begins under the right tip of the 123 of F in CALIFORNIA and slopes down to the right almost as far as a point below the right end of the top horizontal number of the 7. This dent appears on no other coins examined. Since #5, 7 and 16 do not have the fully developed die break through the letters and #6, 11 and 15 on coins the extended die break through the letters there are Numbert Association source coins with and without the die break, but all bearing the identical front line dent above described. This dent was in evidence in the die before the die break beginning from the right of 18547 was fully developed. As heretofore pointed out coins #9, 13, 17 and 18 have the same die break fully developed but do not have a large dent in the front line. This presents a contradictory situation. It is impossible to have some coins with the identical reverse die break definitely have the large dent and some definitely not have the large dent, when the dent always was a raised part of the identical die from which all coins with the well developed die break would have to be struck.

This same contradiction applies to the raised horizontal line on the right side of N of UNITED on the reverse of coins #5, 7 and 11. This would have to be an indentation in the die before the die break fully developed and cannot disappear from the coins struck after the die break became further extended as it does on coins #9, 15 and 16.

How, in one reverse die could a raised portion producing the same line dent and a depressed portion producing the raised hori-

the letters just as 15, 14 and 13 of the 100 Source 13. This therefore is a strange set of steel plates since the reverse side had already been used for production and the die had been extensively cracked before the lead trials were made. Comparing this to another lead trial of a 320 USAOG reverse which had been in a museum for about fifty years it is noted that the layers next to the diagonal dent on the I in UNITED on one reverse and the dent in the frame line nor the die break at the first A of ASSAULT found on the Humbert Associate Source lead trials. Thus the lead plates also fit in with the conclusion that steel dies were used for the Humbert Associate Source examples.

The question arises as to how such work can be accomplished. A highly skilled artisan using sophisticated technical equipment can produce a steel or hard metal die or hub from a coin. First a wax, latex or plastic mold can be made from each side of the coin. The mold can then be dipped in a ceramic slurry, withdrawn for drying, and redipped until a ceramic negative has been built up to adequate thickness. It can then be burned in a furnace and the wax, latex or plastic mold volatilized leaving a hard ceramic positive identical to one side of the coin. Molten steel or other hard metal can then be calorifically cast into the ceramic positive producing a durable die. There are many possible variations in this technique as it is fundamentally nothing more than precision casting of a die from a small object, a process which in the last ten years has been greatly improved. Such casting could not be done well until modern times because electrotyping, sand casting and dental stone casting, even with centrifugal procedures, were not perfect enough or strong enough to permit the creation of a superbly accurate hard metal die. The shrinkage of metal in the casting produces a slight size differential which is unnoticeable unless measured by precision instrumentation. If the edge of the coin is reeded a separate collar

were not noticed but were too difficult to remove even if they had been. Then reproductions were struck using the second false reverse die.

As to the 50 D appearing on the lead pieces a steel obverse hub was made from the steel obverse die and TWENTY (raised off the field in this state) was polished off; a new die made by transfer; and the figure 50 punched into the new die to change the denomination. The D for DOLLARS was left high and dry in the same position it was when the die was a false \$20 die. Then the lead impressions, #24 and 25 were struck with this variant, a crude fantasy reverse die being cut for #25 reading MOFFAT & CO.

The maker of the reproductions apparently had trouble. He seemed not to have metal drawing equipment available and determined to make his planchets by other means. He seems to have tried casting the planchets one at a time and to have tried cutting the planchets on a modern lathe with an automatic cross cut mechanism. He might have polished the planchets on a lathe ^{up} at a time when he wanted full glitter. In the course of minting the reproductions the maker accidentally scratched his obverse die slightly under the last A of AMERICA and nicked the reverse die slightly next to the U in UNITED leaving these tell-tale marks. Because the coins with a fully developed die break came first (#6, 14 and 15) and those without most of that die break (#5, 7 and 16) followed, the reversed order of the appearance of the horizontal scratch on the U in UNITED on the reverse is clarified.

But in spite of all the care and precision of the maker he must have failed to count the reeds on the collar of the original coin and cut a collar in ^a/broaching machine with 170 instead of 162 reeds in it. Beginning now it appears that a reed counting practice must be undertaken as the surest method to diagnose a \$20 USAOG

reproduction. The dent under the F of CALIFORNIA and the raised die break evidenced on the reproductions might be artificially obscured as can the raised defect under the last A of AMERICA. The number of reeds cannot be changed. However, new striking can be prepared by using the false dies with a genuine collar if they still exist. Now that the reproductions are identified there are many other means of distinguishing them from originals, but comparisons with genuine pieces or highly enlarged photographs are not practical for most numismatists. The quantity of Humbert Associate Source coins is not known and caution is required for the future.

For the reasons set out above we conclude that the Garland coin, being #5, and being from the Humbert Associate Source is not genuine and is made with false dies and hubs cast from a genuine coin and modified slightly before use in minting.

Somewhere there is a beautiful genuine \$20 U.S. piece 900 fine which has the obverse cents and the reverse cents identical to those found on the coins from the Humbert Associate Source.

It has the extended die break on the reverse. It has the lump under the F of UNITED. It is the piece from which the molds and dies were made to strike the Humbert Associate Source coins.

The Humbert Associate Source has not been alone in the manufacture of reproductions and fantasies as such activities have been and are now going on. Dangerous modern forgeries and fantasies will undermine numismatic enthusiasm and collapse numismatic values of scarce and rare pieces if a thorough investigation into the situation is not undertaken and a solution found. The current laws and the enforcement of law are not adequate to cope with the menace, as the public's primary interest in this field is and should be in the suppression of the counterfeiting of circulating money. Every lawful pressure should be used by numismatists and their organizations to require that all coins, dies, hubs, punches, bars,

trials, molds and stampings emanating from the Humbert Associate Source be turned in to the A.N.A., the A.N.S., or other permanent impartial organizations for permanent mutilation after settlement by sellers of any proper refunds to purchasers. It would be injurious to numismatics to have such reproductions available for redistribution or the tools available for other reproductions to be made. Quantities of high quality reproductions of Byzantine, Roman, Spanish Colonial and United States gold and other coins of recent origin must be drastically dealt with as well. Numismatics is at the crossroads, and the tragedy which can result if the manufacture, distribution and retention of superb reproductions and fantasies are not crushed is awesome.

The cooperation of James O. Sloss, George J. Fuld, Abe Kosoff and John Pittman as members of the study group was essential to make this study possible. In addition special thanks are due to L. Harold Spradley, Director of Lunar Photography for the United States Air Force and George J. Fuld for superb photographic accomplishments.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION
SOCIETY

By Eric P. Newman

August, 1966

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686 2924
Area Code 209

January 4, 1967

Mr. Lester Merkin
515 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Lester:

We are running into some difficulty with the USACC double eagle situation.

John Ford states that he will not be in Los Angeles for the hearing. He desires more time to present his case. Also he wants to photograph the Abe Kosoff specimen personally. I had suggested that Abe send him an enlargement, however, John says that isn't sufficient. Also John wants to personally examine three (3) specimens that are at present being retained by Eric P. Newman. I again suggested that Eric send John the same type photographs that we have. John doesn't want pictures but wants to have the coins for inspection. I know that Eric isn't of the opinion the pieces should leave his possession.

Our present problems are:

1. Shall we extend the time limit for John to present his case until the ANA convention next August in Florida?
2. Shall I inform Eric P. Newman to send the three pieces in question to John for his inspection with the understanding that they are to be returned?
3. Shall I inform Abe Kosoff that it is best to have John photograph his specimen when it is convenient for them both? This could be done at the Statler in February or in the East sometime in April.

So that this case will not stand, as it is now, in what can be termed an impasse, let us go ahead and give John what he wants as he has now committed himself to cooperate fully and give us an answer by at least the ANA convention. By agreeing to his demand he has forced himself to bring this matter to a close. Let me hear from you, I remain,

Cordially,
Ronnie Carr

The Midas Touch

cc: Mr. Herbert M. Fergen

RONNIE CARR

Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

January 4, 1967

Dear Eric:

Enclosed the three (3) pieces sent to me by John J. Ford, Jr.

I am quoting a portion of his letter to me of the 12th. of Dec. in regards to the coins in question. I have underlined the most interesting remarks.

1. 1861 Schultz & Co. Half Eagle, over-struck on 1847 Mexico 8 Reales, Durango Mint. Sandwich electro, weight 480.7 grains. Made from the unique original, Nov 1, 1866 - May 7, 1868, by a New York jeweler upon request of Paul Franklin. This piece can be readily detected by a careful examination of the edge, the two silver shells being clearly visible.
2. 1861 Half Dollar, simulated "original" of the CSA issue. Sandwich electro, weight 172.5 grains. Made by a New York jeweler, October, 1866, upon request of Paul Franklin. This piece is better made and more carefully finished than the above. The two joints on the edge where the silver shells meet the ground down half dollar have been carefully filed and silver plated repeatedly in an effort to remove the two piece seams. The reverse has been partially tooled in an effort to remove the obvious signs of the real. This piece can be easily detected by its weight which is about 17 grains lighter than the known originals. In addition, careful examination of the reverse with a glass held against the ear and on other areas. (which was not removed)

A regular electro, from my reference collection of false coins, of the CSA half dollar restrikes is also enclosed for comparison.

End quote.

It seems to me that from the above it quite obvious that Paul Franklin ~~was~~ ^{was} at the time ^{made} of the original Schultz & Co. over-struck on 8 Reales piece. At the Chicago hearing I was of the impression that Paul Franklin himself made the above two pieces. Now it seems this is not so, at least according to John J. Ford, Jr.

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr

The Midas Touch

ANA No. 46232

CSNA No. 1050

P.S.

Under separate cover I am mailing to you the three (3) pieces sent to me by John Ford, Jr. (Electro specimen.) Please return as soon as possible. I desire to have them inspected by Lester Merkin and Herbert Bergen.

R.

The Midas Touch

ANA No. 46232

CSNA No. 1050

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 10, 1967

Mr. Ronald Farr
P.O. Box 1113
Tulare, California

Dear Ronnie:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 4, 1967 enclosing Ford's two false Confederates and one false Schultz counterstamp. You also advised me that you wished Lester Martin and Herbert Bergen to examine these three fakes, also. Since I plan to see Lester Martin at the A.N.S. meeting, in New York, on January 14, 1967, I will turn over these three to him for study, along with a photocopy of your letter.

In your letter you stated that it seemed obvious that Paul Franklin, at the time of the making of the false Schultz counterstamped piece, owned the original genuine one. I believe that Abe Kosoff testified at the Chicago hearing that he owned the original; that John J. Ford, Jr., borrowed it, and that to Kosoff's great surprise a short while later, Ford showed Kosoff the reproduction when returning the original. Ford stated at the Chicago hearing that he had turned the coin over to Franklin, who made the copy. As I recall it, Franklin testified that he had a co-worker at Tolared Electronics, do the machining of the central portion of the two laminated or sandwich electro but declined to name that employee when I asked for an identification. The Kosoff can clarify what he knows.

As John J. Ford said in his letter of December 12, 1966, the reverse face of the Confederate Half Dollar sandwich electro has been altered by tooling. This tooling can be noticed by comparing the reverse of the sandwich electro to the reverse of the routine electro. It is particularly evident between the front and the back of the lower edge of the asp where rust spots have been ground away on the sandwich electro and on the two border scallops opposite the space between EM in ANNA IDA where the rusted area has been ground away on the sandwich electro. These minute alterations show what skilled polishing can be done.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

Page 2

January 18, 1967

Mr. Rennie Carr

The two sandwich electrodes are very special false pieces since they both have genuine obverse as their central lamination and have had their faces machined off so that their edge reading or milling can appear normal after new electrotype faces are fused on.

Thank you, very much, for the opportunity of examining these pieces.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

Schultz lamination..... Sp. gr. 8.8
Confederate lamination..... Sp. gr. 7.4
Confederate electrotype.... Sp. gr. 8.9

CC:

Mr. Lester Warken
Mr. Herbert Wergen

EPN
mtb

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

January 11, 1967

Mr. Eric F. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

You mentioned during our last telephone conversation that you were thinking of sending me the three (3) USAGG double eagles that are on loan to you from the Kagin Brothers.

Since pressure is being placed on you for these pieces, I would like to suggest that you send them to our panel for study. As you have already made a complete examination of them, and your findings made available in your report, perhaps the Kagins feel that you no longer have any valid reason to retain them, however, our Panel would now like to study them.

At your earliest convenience I would appreciate having you mail the three coins in question for our Panel group to examine, I remain,

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr, Chm. PNG Panel for the GARLAND-MYAN matter

cc: Mr. Lester Merkin
Mr. Herbert P. Bergen
Mr. Leo A. Young

The Midas Touch



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

January 18, 1947

Mr. Harold New
Post Office Box 111
Palmdale, California

Dear Harold:

We will acknowledge receipt of carbon copy of your letter dated January 16th to Lester Beekin in which you present the problem facing the arbitration panel in the case of Garland vs. You relative to extending the time of completing the raising of evidence.

After reviewing my notes of the first meeting at Chicago and all the series of correspondence from you to the several parties involved, as well as series of correspondence to you from these parties I am compelled to say that there has already been too much delay in completing the hearing. The long delay is unfair to Mr. Garland who stands as an innocent architect of a crime which has now to be found to be a counterfeiter.

It is my considered opinion that the panel should meet measure to complete the hearing without further long delay in order that a decision can be rendered. Therefore I suggest that a meeting of the panel be held in Los Angeles at the 1947 convention as was planned. All parties involved in the case should be advised to appear at this meeting to present any new evidence or rebuttal of evidence previously submitted. All cases that are in question in this case should be brought to this meeting for the inspection of all parties.

At that time the panel can decide if any postponement of the hearing are justified.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Garmon

cc: Lester Beekin

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 16, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
P.O. Box 1113
Tulare, California

Dear Ronnie:

Re: Gerland vs. Ryan

In accordance with your letter of January 11, 1967, I have asked for written permission of Arthur Kagin to send to you the three \$20 USAOG pieces belonging to the Kagins. A telephone call indicated that permission would be promptly forthcoming.

Please do not feel that any pressure is being applied against us with respect to these pieces as the Kagins, when I advised them these coins were being retained for the arbitration, never made any further request to withdraw them.

The two Confederate and one Schultz electro which you sent me were turned over to Lester Merkin on January 14, 1967, in New York.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

CC:
Mr. Lester Merkin
Mr. Herbert M. Bergen
Mr. Leo A. Young

EPN/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 18, 1967

Mr. Arthur Eakin
Hollinbeck-Eakin Co.
600 Royal Union Bldg.,
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Arthur:

I have received a letter dated January 11, 1967, written by Bonnie Carr as Chairman of the FND Panel for the Garland-Hyatt matter, with copies to the two other arbitrators and to Leo Young. This letter suggested that the panel be forwarded the three #20 HBAOG pieces which we had borrowed from you, so that the panel could examine and study them. The indication in the letter is that since you are a member of the FND, your cooperation in this regard is expected.

We certainly would like to cooperate with the arbitration panel, as we have in the past, and, therefore, will send the coins to them by Registered Mail. Would you be nice enough to give us your written permission so that this could be done. I telephoned you today so that you could turn it over in your mind prior to receiving this letter.

Again, may I thank you for your cooperation in sending us these pieces when we requested them, and the panel will be requested to send the pieces directly back to you when they have served the purposes of the panel.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

CC:
Mr. Bonnie Carr
Mr. Lester Merkin ✓
Mr. Herbert M. Bergen
Mr. Leo A. Young

EPE/stb

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

January 24, 1967

Mr. Lester Merkin
515 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Lester:

As you know John J. Ford, Jr. mailed to me the three (3) electro coins for our examination. I forwarded them to Eric P. Newman for his group to study and Eric informed me that he gave them to you while he was in New York. Please check them over and bring them with you next month at the Statler. At that time Herbert Bergen can see them so he can familiarize himself with the pieces.

I have much information on the Garland-Ryan matter and will discuss it with you and Herb in Los Angeles. It is a must that we three get-to-gether one evening for a good chat.

As it now appears there will not be a formal hearing as John Ford, Jr. will not be in Los Angeles. Perhaps within the next week this might change, however, I doubt it. I am working on it most seriously and perhaps might be in a position to pull a rabbit out of my hat. In any event, unless matters change, we still will go ahead with some private interviewing until the formal hearing in August in Miami. Of course, the ANA affair in Miami will bring this matter to a head. It will be there that we shall receive all the testimony from John Ford, Jr. This I want to discuss in great length with you both as we have some subjects of dire importance to consider. There is so much more involved in this case than just a situation between Garland and Ryan on one particular coin. Before this is all over it could well mean the financial ruin of several people, the reputations of numerous top dealers tinted and numismatics in general given a serious blow.

KINDLY KEEP THE CONTENTS OF THIS LETTER CONFIDENTIAL, I remain,

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr

cc: Mr. Herbert M. Bergen

The Midas Touch

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

January 21, 1967

Mr. Lester Merkin
515 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Lester:

I have on this day written to John J. Ford, Jr. informing him that ~~unofficially~~ there will not be a formal hearing at the Statler in Los Angeles this coming February. Also I wrote him saying, again ~~unofficially~~, that he would have until the ANA convention in Miami next August to present his testimony in defence of the USAOG matter.

Since Abe Kosoff has offered to let him examine the "Proof" Zabriskie specimen in February at the Statler, I suggested that if I could have the Kosoff piece and the three (3) Kapin specimens that John wants to examine, all at the February Statler convention, if he would attend. I suggested it would be more convenient for us all if he would do so.

It is possible, as you probably know by now, ~~that~~ I have made a request of the Eric F. Newman Study Group to have the three Karin coins sent directly to me.

IF COINTEGRITY WITH FORD TO HIS KNOWING BUT IS STANDING ON HIS
Certainly ~~now~~ we are in a better position to see that John will not have any excuses to avoid presenting his case in August and bring this matter to a conclusion.

The contents of this letter are known to no one with the exception of Herbert Bergen and John J. Ford, Jr. PLEASE make no mention of the contents of this letter to even John Ford, Jr. as I informed him my letter to him was in confidence. Although this letter is no carbon copy of the one to him I donot want him to know that we have even discussed the matter.

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr, Chr. FWG Panel for the Garland-Ryan Matter

The Midas Touch

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 31, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
P.O. Box 1113
Tulare, California

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

Dear Ronnie:

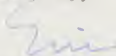
With respect to the gold bar which is owned by Leo Young, you were nice enough to send us a picture and we wrote you that it would be helpful to know certain detail respecting it. You undertook to suggest to Young in your January 17, 1967 letter to send it to us to study and you advised that in his January 24, 1967 letter to you he decided unless it was "a must".

He may be in a situation where he feels that as President of PEO his volunteering might be misinterpreted and he needs a "must".

In view of the bar's possible relevance to the hearing, because of having the same panel style as the \$20 pieces, etc., we believe it is up to the arbitrators whether or not to require the piece to be submitted in evidence. Such a requirement would be the "must". Then the arbitrators or either party could have the piece studied by whomever they wished.

We have not yet received the Magins written consent, which we requested, to send you their coins which we borrowed. Perhaps they prefer "a must" rather than a request to volunteer.

Sincerely,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

cc:
Mr. Herbert Bergen
Mr. Lester Werkin

EPN
sth

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

sure fm

February 1, 1967

Mr. Leo A. Tongg
3714 Grand Avenue
Oakland 16, California

Dear Leo:

Many thanks for yours of the 21st. of January.

Under the circumstances I would appreciate it if you would forward your V. P. Essay Office of Gold "Ingot" to Mr. Eric P. Newman. It will assist both his study group and our own panel tremendously.

Please mail the piece in question at your earliest convenience. I remain,

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr, Chm. (NO) Panel for the CASUALTY matter

cc: Mr. Eric P. Newman
Mr. Lester Verbin
Mr. Herbert A. Bergen

The Midas Touch



Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc.

THIS CORRESPONDENCE FROM

the office of _____ President

LEO A. YOUNG • 3244 Grand Avenue • Oakland, California 94610

PRESIDENT

LEO A. YOUNG
3244 Grand Ave.
Oakland, Cal. 94610

February 6th, 1967

VICE PRESIDENT

EARL SCHILL
1434 Farmer St.
Detroit, Mich. 48226

Ronnie Carr
P.O. Box 1113
Tulare, California

TREASURER

CHARLES M. WORMSER
1 W. 47th St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

Dear Ronnie:

I will send my U.S. Assay Office of Gold Ingot to Mr. Eric P. Newman for his study as you request.

I am hoping that the piece will not be tied up until after your investigation is finalized. I see no need for this unless you state as such is the need.

SECRETARY

DAVID J. SHAPIRO
31 N. Clark St.
Chicago, Ill. 60602

The piece will be in the mail to him either this date, the 6th, or tomorrow, the 7th of February.

DIRECTORS

DANIEL H. BROWN
1532 Broadway
Denver, Colo. 80202

Sincerely,

PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATISTS GUILD, INC.

BY:

LEO A. YOUNG-PRESIDENT

JERRY COHEN
228 North Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif. 91604

LAY-jc
cc: Eric P. Newman
Lester Merklin
Herbert Bergen

DANIEL MESSER
104 W. 44th St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MAX M. SCHWARTZ
28 W. 44th St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

*Lester -
Lin in the market for:
1876cc 204
1838-0 504 (Not Genny. His is supposedly the
worst one known. Although I don't
need the best known. So kind of
late to have the worst known.)
(L)*



Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc.

THIS CORRESPONDENCE FROM

the office of _____ President

LEO A. YOUNG • 3244 Grand Avenue • Oakland, California 94610

PRESIDENT

LEO A. YOUNG
3244 Grand Ave.
Oakland, Cal. 94610

February 6th, 1967

VICE PRESIDENT

EARL SCHILL
1434 Farmer St.
Detroit, Mich. 48226

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

TREASURER

CHARLES M. WORMSER
1 W. 47th St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

Dear Mr. Newman:

At the request of Mr. Ronnie Carr, I am sending you herewith, my U.S. Assay Office of Gold Ingot for your study.

I hope that you will be able to return it to me in the very near future.

SECRETARY

DAVID J. SHAPIRO
31 N. Clark St.
Chicago, Ill. 60602

By the way Mr. Newman, this is the piece for which I did receive a license from the U.S. Office of Domestic Gold, last Fall. I did purchase this piece over a year ago from John Ford for the sum of \$2,500.00.

DIRECTORS

DANIEL H. BROWN
1532 Broadway
Denver, Colo. 80202

Sincerely,

PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATISTS GUILD, INC.

BY:

LEO A. YOUNG - PRESIDENT

LAY-jc

DANIEL MESSER
104 W. 44th St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

cc: Ronnie Carr
Lester Merkin
Herbert Bergen

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MAX M. SCHWARTZ
28 W. 44th St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

February 12, 1967

Messrs. Arthur & Paul Kagin
Hollinbeck Coin Company
Suite 400-412, Royal Union Bldg.
Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Gentlemen:

At the present time Mr. Eric P. Newman is in possession of three (3) USAOG \$20.00 pieces that are owned by your firm. Mr. Newman has given these coins in question much study for his study group.

During the last meeting of our panel it was felt that we should make our own examination of these three pieces. It is exceedingly important that we familiarize ourselves with these coins as well as others so that we can come to some intelligent conclusions.

At your very earliest convenience, please send in writing to Mr. Newman a release from him on your three coins so that he can forward them to me. After we have studied them they shall be returned to you.

Since you are both members of the PNG I am sure you desire to cooperate fully in this matter. As leading professional Numismatists I know that it is your aim to assist in the betterment of Numismatics. This panel looks forward in hearing from you, I remain,

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr, Chr. PNG PANEL FOR THE GARLAND-RYAN MATTER

cc: Mr. Leo A. Young
Mr. Eric P. Newman
Mr. Lester Merkin
Mr. Herbert M. Bergen

The Midas Touch

10036

February 15, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
P. O. Box 1113
Tulare, Calif. 93274

Dear Ronnie:

By now, you of course realize that I was not able to answer your letter relative to your trying to obtain the three Kagin coins and the Kosoff held piece, for me to see at the recent Southern California show.

I met with Harvey Stack, in connection with his visit to California, and his conversations with you and the other two members of the panel. I spent four hours talking to Harvey, and he suggested that I write to you.

Harvey apprized me of the various points that were brought up at the Southern California show. We discussed them carefully, and in reference to several of them I showed Harvey some of the results of my investigation instituted last September. Harvey was quite impressed with what he saw, and suggested that I inform you and the panel members (a) that I was doing something, and (b) that what I had done looked pretty good.

We discussed the possibility of my inviting you to visit my home, when next in New York, which I understand will probably be this coming April. It will be very nice, if Herbert Bergen could join you, as I believe that Lester Merkin can, since he lives close by. I would like very much to show you gentlemen a complete photographic record of all of the USAOG material unearthed through the efforts of Paul Franklin, together with my records concerning ~~some~~ USAOG ~~material~~ and still more records referring to other Western material, hitherto unpublished, unearthed through the efforts of Paul Franklin and others. I feel it is only by familiarity with all this material that you can obtain the proper perspective to correctly ~~present~~ your current investigation.

I hope to be able to have definitive information to present to the panel in Miami, and even if all the information that I feel I need is not available by this time, I shall certainly present what I have.

My investigation has proceeded quite well, but I have run up against a couple of stone walls. I have discussed these in depth with Harvey, and he is going to try and help me overcome them. One of these problems involves the three Kagin coins that Eric Newman has held for at least a year, plus my re-examination of the Garland and Sloss pieces. In connection with these five items, I should clarify my interest in them. When I initially handled at least three of them, I photographed them actual size. I am now endeavoring to make a complete set of special enlargements of all

the pertinent controversial specimens, such photographs to be similar to those sent you of the three pieces that I own. These photographs must be uniform in both size and quality so that I can establish the die progression that forms such an important part of Mr. Newman's allegations. However, please do not consider this letter as a request for these coins as yet, as Harvey and I must see if we can ascertain some way to get them which would be considered proper and agreeable to all.

I am writing this letter, to keep you gentlemen apprized of this situation at this end, and to let you know that I am making every effort possible to move forward, as I would like as much as any one, to see this entire situation resolved once and for all.

Very truly yours,

JJF:dn

John J. Ford, Jr.

cc - Herbert M. Bergen
Lester Merkin ✓
Harvey Stack

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

February 16, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr, Chairman
PUG Wabel
P.O. Box 1113
Yulera, California

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

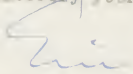
Dear Ronnie:

In accordance with your request dated February 12, 1967 asking for the identification of the owners of the P.S.A.C.G. coins mentioned in my testimony, our files show the following:

No. 1	James Sloss	No. 14	Harry Foreman
2	James Sloss	15	?
3	James Sloss	16	Kagin Brothers
4	James Sloss	17	Kagin Brothers
5	Paul Garland	18	Kagin Brothers
6	Herbert Tobias	19	Eric P. Newman
7	James Sloss	20	John J. Ford, Jr.
8	Korweb collection	21	John J. Ford, Jr.
9	Korweb collection	22	John J. Ford, Jr.
10	Johns Hopkins Univ.	23	John J. Ford, Jr.
11	Johns Hopkins Univ.	24	John J. Ford, Jr.
12	Feronk-Wosoff	25	John J. Ford, Jr.
13	Eric P. Newman		

If there is any further detail you wish, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,


ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

ENC
etc

CC: Mr. Herbert Bergen
Mr. Lester Merkin

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

February 12, 1967

Mr. Arthur J. Fort, Jr.
176 Chambers Avenue
Brookville Centre, L. I., New York

Dear John:

The next meeting of our panel will be during the Continental A.S.A. convention that will be held in Miami Beach, Florida, August 14th through 19th. At this convention, the exact time and place to be announced later, our panel will hear all testimony and evidence that you will present in regards to the 1953 1953 Double Eagle matter.

In order to set the record straight for all concerned, our panel will not accept any delay in receiving testimony beyond August 19th, of 1967. In other words, August 12, 1967 will conclude all testimony and evidence our panel will receive. Our panel shall make a decision solely on what we have been given by all parties involved.

Our panel has been asked to render a decision as to the genuineness or non-genuineness of the Farland-Ryan 1953 1953 Double Eagle only. We shall make our decision known after hearing all the evidence.

Our panel is not interested in hearsay, slanders or personal ill-feelings between people involved. This situation offers far too important consequences for our panel to accept anything in evidence but facts.

Looking forward to your full cooperation, I remain,

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr, Chairman of Panel for the Farland-Ryan Matter

cc: Mr. Leo W. Young
Mr. Lester Perkins
Mr. Herbert Bergen

The Midas Touch

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

February 19, 1967

Mr. Lester Merkin
515 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Lester:

I received a letter from Herb Bergen yesterday informing me that at the recent meeting of the ANA in Denver, Colorado, they pledged \$250.00 for our panel to use in the investigation. That amount along with the \$100.00 ~~for~~ Leo Young should take care of all tests.

See ya in New York in early April, I remain,

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr, Chr. PNC Panel for the Garland-Ryan matter

The Midas Touch



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

HERBERT M. BERGEN - 2nd Vice-President
604 N. Harbor Blvd.
FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

February 21, 1967

Mr. Lester Merkin,
515 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Lester:

After I returned from Colorado Springs and the ANA Board meeting I looked up my 1842-o dimes and determined that your specimen was the large O variety. It is a better coin than the one I have, so will keep it. I am not sure that I know the price you had on the coin, so will ask you to send me a bill which I will pay promptly.

You will be interested to know that I obtained a grant of \$250 from the ANA Board to be used in making the carbon test and activated ion test on the 1853 US Assay pieces. I will try to find out later this week if I can have both of these tests made here at Caltech. Will keep both you and Ronnie informed about these tests.

Sincerely,

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

February 27, 1967

Mr. John J. Knox, Jr.
156 Teewickson Avenue
Beckville Centre, L. I., New York

Dear John:

Many thanks for yours of the 15th.

I appreciate your invitation to visit your home while I am in New York this coming April to view the complete photographic record of all the DMFT material assembled through the efforts of Paul Franklin. The Waldorf-Astoria will not take all my time as it would be quite easy for Lester Parkin and myself to set up a day devoted to familiarizing ourselves with the material you have at hand. I don't know at this moment if Parkin would be in New York for the Breitmann-Whitman affair, however, I doubt it very much as Park is no longer with the partners. If he decides to make the trip it would be splendid. As my guest, we can always bring him up-to-date later with what we see.

I will stay at the Waldorf-Astoria and send you my arrival time at a later date.

Looking forward to our next meeting, I remain,

Yours cordially,

Ronnie Carr, Mr. Panel for the Foreland-Baus matter

cc: Mr. Leo L. Fudge
Mr. Lester Parkin
Mr. Herbert Green

The Midas Touch

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686 2924
Area Code 219

Sept 8, 1967

Mr. Roger Thomas, Editor

Los Angeles

Friend, Hello

Dear Friend

Thank you for yours of the 2nd.

I have not as yet discussed the contents of your letter with either your husband or Lester Thomas. I will say, strictly on an away, that all in my opinion that if I were released or admitted to membership of our country, should come directly from the U.S. President, the House of Representatives, and they should be their choice to give a release. Your all respect to some kind of situation will work itself out up to the courts.

For the time being no official release or our country will be given by us or any agency of the court to the courts.

I cannot possibly explain to you, the court or the court to the court. The U.S. is currently facing some legal problems and the court in which they handle this problem will eventually make by break the administration, especially for future problems that are raised before them by disaffected people.

Thanking you also for your kind words, I especially thank you for this adventure for people as thanks ... and it seems my trial has come true.

I remain,

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr

cc: Lester Berlin
Robert Morgan
Tom Brown

The Midas Touch

MEMORANDUM

March 17, 1967

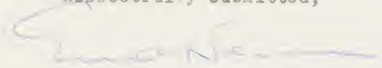
TO The Arbitrators

FROM Eric P. Newman

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

As requested by your Chairman, we enclose Report on New Photographs and on a Proof Bar submitted by the arbitrators to us for study.

Respectfully submitted,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/stb

REPORT ON PROOF BAR

At the suggestion of the arbitrators, a gold ingot or bar was sent to us by its owner, Leo A. Young, for examination. He wrote that he had acquired the piece for \$2500.00 from John J. Ford, Jr., early in 1966, and that in the fall of 1966 he received a license to hold it from the U.S. Office of Domestic Gold. It will be referred to as Item #29 or "the bar".

The bar weighs $536\frac{1}{2}$ grains and shows no wear. So far as we have been able to determine this bar was theretofore unknown and unpublished.

The bottom of the face of the bar contains four lines of text in a panel reading UNITED STATES ASSAY/OFFICE OF GOLD/SAN FRANCISCO/CALIFORNIA 1853. This panel is identical in size and in the position of lettering to the panel on the 1853 \$20 USAOG piece including the Garland coin (#5). A study of the bar therefore is relevant to the determination of the genuineness of the Garland coin. The top of the face of the bar contains two lines of text in a panel reading A.HUMBERT/U.S.ASSAYER. The right side of the middle of the face contains one line of text in a panel reading THOU.

The lettering of all of the above panels is raised and each panel appears to have been impressed on the bar by a separate punch. The size of the lettering in each panel differs from the size of the lettering in each of the other panels.

There is separately punched into the bar a figure 1 on the left of the top panel, figure 11 on the right and 999 below. These figures are several times the size of the letters within the panels.

The back is plain and shows raised and flattened areas directly opposite the panels on the front. The sides of the bar are spread from the pressure in impressing the panels and figures.

The punch used to impress the four line panel had no frame line surrounding the text as found on the coins. This occurred because the sides of the punch where the frame line would have been were beveled off. The beveled sides of the punch show clearly on the bar.

An examination of the four line panel shows that a raised spur projects angularly downward to the right from the right end of the right base of the first A in ASSAY. This characteristic appears on coins #5, 7 and 16 and also appears on the pictures of the two gold pieces (#26 and #27) from the Humbert Associate source.

There can also be seen on the four line panel additional evidence of the die break described on page 7 of the testimony given in August, 1966. This additional evidence consists of a break between the base of the first S in ASSAY to the top of the L in GOLD; a tiny break at the center of the lower edge of the base of L in GOLD; and a tiny break on the lower edge of the base of the second C in FRANCISCO.

There is a lump under the right side of the T of UNITED as described on page 6 of the testimony.

The question immediately arises as to how a punch can have a partially developed die break identical to the die break found fully developed on the USAOG coins. If the punch was cut out of a coining die the die itself could no longer have been used for coining \$20 pieces. Likewise the lump under the T of UNITED cannot reappear when it did not appear on coins #5, 7, 16 and on #26 and #27, all of which have a less developed die break, showing only as a spur projecting downward from the right tip of the right base of the first A in ASSAY.

As in the case of the Garland coin it is impossible for the characteristics found on the punch used on the lower part of the bar to have occurred on a genuine punch and therefore the bar must be false.

Pictures of the bar have been taken and will be furnished to arbitrators shortly.

The punch used to impress the panel on the bar was prepared in the same manner as the two false dies used to strike the two types of false USAOG \$20 coinage. At the time the transfer was made from the false positive die the lump under the T of UNITED had not yet been ground off the positive die and the die break from the first S of ASSAY to the L of GOLD was still there. Thus the punch was prepared after the false die to make #6 etc. was made and before the false die to make #5 etc. was made. In all probability more than the panel was transferred to the punch and the sides of the punch including the frame around the panel was ground away.

In the 1960 through 1965 editions of the Red Book there is illustrated and described a U.S. Assay Office Gold one ounce disc which was previously unknown and unreported. This piece was removed from the 1966 and 1967 editions and mentioned as under study. This disc is referred to as #30 and contains what appears to be a panel of the same size and lettering as those on the bar (#29) and the USAOG \$20 pieces. No findings on this disc can be given as neither it nor enlarged pictures have been available to us for examination. It can be pointed out, however, that the disc, the bar and some USAOG pieces struck in lead (#21, 22, 23) have numbers struck into the pieces after their original striking. The numbers are very large and are incuse. The year of the first publication of the disc is also close to the year of the appearance of the false USAOG \$20 pieces.

It would be helpful to our studies if the following additional facts could be ascertained:

1. What information was disclosed in statements or testimony in order to secure the Federal license for the bar and from what source did it originate.
2. Can the circular U.S. Assay Office Gold disc (#30) or enlarged pictures of it be made available for study and what are the facts as to its source.
3. Is there still a complete refusal by previously examined witnesses to disclose to the arbitrators the facts as to the discovery and acquisition of the Garland and other coins from the Humbert Associate source.

Respectfully submitted


for

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

APC: 1967

REPORT ON NEW PHOTOGRAPHS IN EVIDENCE

The pictures furnished by the arbitrators of the two gold and one silver USAOG pieces owned by John J. Ford, Jr., and stated at the Chicago hearing by him to have come from the Humbert Associate Source have been examined. The gold pieces are respectively numbered #26 and #27. The silver piece is designated as #28.

The gold pieces #26 and #27 seem in all respects to be identical in characteristics to #5, 7 and 16 but no reeding count, etc. can be made from the photographs. They are false for the same reasons #5, 7 and 16 are false.

The silver piece seems in all respects to be from identical dies to #6 and #14, but no reeding count; etc. can be made from the photographs. It is false for the same reasons #6 and #14 are false.

Respectfully submitted,



for
ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

March, 1967

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

March 20, 1967

Mr. Leo A. Young, President
FNG
3804 Grant Ave.
Oakland 10, California

Dear Leo:

Ref.: USAOG 1853 #20 Garland-Ryan matter

In the course of asserbting testimony on the above matter, our panel has been in need of three USAOG 1853 #20 specimens from the Kagin brothers. The pieces in question have been and are still, in the possession of Eric F. Newman who ran numerous tests on them in regards to the Garland-Ryan matter. Our panel made a request to Eric F. Newman to have the three coins in question sent to us for inspection. Eric spoke to the Kagin brothers by telephone and they agreed to my request and Eric then ask them to send a written release. Eric has not as of this date received any reply. Some time ago I wrote to the Kagin brothers requesting them to send a release to Eric, however, they have not done so or even given me the courtesy of a reply.

I would appreciate you writing to the Kagin brothers and asking them to send a written release to Eric on the three pieces so that the coins can be sent to our panel for study and comparisons.

Trusting you will handle this matter at your earliest convenience, I remain,

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr, Chr. FNG Panel for the Garland-Ryan matter

cc: Mr. Lester Merkin
Mr. Perbert Bergen
Mr. Eric F. Newman
Mr. Paul & Art Kagin

The Midas Touch

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

March 21, 1967

Mr. Herbert W. Bergen
601 North Harbor Blvd.
Fullerton, California

Dear Herb:

Many thanks for yours of the 12th. Sorry I have taken so long in answering.

I have been checking with the so-called experts on the carbon 14 test. It seems it is impossible to run a carbon 14 test on a tal. It works only on organic material in determining age.

It will be important to have a defraction taken as well as x-ray spectrography.

I hope you will be able to make headway with Texas A & M. When you do let me know and I shall make arrangements to have the Garland-Ryan specimen and others delivered to you. I can make delivery to you personally or by registered mail. Will settle that later.

I will give you a detailed report on what we see and hear while in New York visiting with John J. Ford, Jr.

Many thanks Herb on your efforts with the forthcoming tests. Hope all goes well as it will be vital information in our hands, I remain,

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr, Chr. PNG Panel for the Garland-Ryan matter

cc: Mr. Lester Werkin

The Midas Touch

Tennessee State Numismatic Society

Paul E. Garland, President 608 Mountain View Avenue Maryville, Tennessee 37801
Telephone 615-983-5570

25 March 1967

Messrs.

Rossie Carr, P. O. Box 1113, Tulare Calif.
Herbert Bergen, 604 N. Harbor Blvd. Fullerton, Calif. 92632
Lester Werkin, 515 Madison Ave. New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Sirs:

Re: Garland vs Ryan

Since my return from the California convention, I have had some thoughts concerning the arbitration, and to be constructive I would like to mention them.

I am disturbed by the fact that my side was not given the opportunity to hear the testimony of the witnesses that appeared before the panel in L. A. offered a copy of that testimony. The case could run into another stumbling block of the type John Ford is using to delay the arbitration, not having enough time to refute the testimony giving by the opposing side. I am sure that some of the ones involved will try to confuse the issue or evidence simply because they do not want to return the profits they made on the pieces that they have sold. This is a harsh statement to make but I want to make sure that no one overlooks the obvious.

I think that it is therefore important that both parties be allowed to hear testimony offered by anyone in this case. I am also of the opinion as I am sure that you are that this case must be brought to a speedy conclusion, it has lingered on the scene to long as it is.

I want to do everything in my ability to aid you in your hearing. I do not want to cause any disruption of an orderly arbitration, but at the same time I feel that I and every other Numismatist in the nation has a stake in the results of this arbitration. My opinion has never varied from the original position that I took. This is my reason for the concern that I am showing at not knowing what is occurring. If at all possible I would like a copy of the testimony taken by the panel from Mr. Walter Breen and also that offered by which ever of the Stack's appeared before you.

Sincerely yours,



Paul E. Garland

cc-file

Mr. Eric P. Newman

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

April 13, 1967

Mr. John F. Ford, Jr.
176 Wendenham Ave.
Rockville Centre, N. Y., New York

Dear John:

Your offer to let our panel visit with you at your home to examine all the information you have in regard to the CSAB matter was very much appreciated. I am sorry that I was the only one in a position to attend. I found the visit interesting and well worthwhile.

Our panel feels it would be a gesture of good will if you extended a similar invitation to Mr. F. Gorman. I have since has not seen any of the photographs and information you have on the CSAB subject.

It would be appreciated if our panel if you would write to him and see if a date could be set for his visit.

Your cooperation will be most sincerely appreciated. I remain,

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr, Chm. 796 panel for the Ireland-Lyon matter

cc: Mr. Leo V. Young
Mr. Eric F. Spencer
Mr. Lester Martin
Mr. Herbert Morgan

The Midas Touch

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

April 13, 1967

Mr. Eric V. Newman
MPO World Journal
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

Recently John J. Ford, Jr. invited our panel to visit with him at his home to inspect ~~all~~ the material he has pertaining to the UNIC double eagle matter. It was his desire to have as many people as possible as well as possible with all the various Miss the U. S. Army officers used during their enlistments. Later while and Robert Carver were made to stand, however, I found a very interesting day with John giving his material and listening to his comments. We certainly had a great deal of information on the subject of land and sea. It has never been published.

I personally believe it would be of great interest to you to spend a day examining the material that John has available. It would afford you both an opportunity to sit down and discuss this situation thoroughly.

John made it clear that he would welcome your visit at any time it would be convenient to you. I believe his attitude is fair in wanting to show you any material he has on the UNIC matter.

It would please our panel greatly to see both you gentlemen next. I shall write to John tonight and hope a get-together can be arranged. I remain,

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr, Mr. UN panel for the Highland-Juan matter

cc: Mr. Leo L. Young
Mr. John J. Ford, Jr.
Mr. Lester Berlin
Mr. Herbert Carver

The Midas Touch



Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc.

THIS CORRESPONDENCE FROM

the office of _____ President

LEO A. YOUNG • 3244 Grand Avenue • Oakland, California 94610

PRESIDENT

LEO A. YOUNG
3244 Grand Ave.
Oakland, Cal. 94610

VICE PRESIDENT

EARL SCHILL
1434 Farmer St.
Detroit, Mich. 48226

TREASURER

CHARLES M. WORMSER
1 W. 47th St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

SECRETARY

DAVID J. SHAPIRO
31 N. Clark St.
Chicago, Ill. 60602

DIRECTORS

DANIEL H. BROWN
1532 Broadway
Denver, Colo. 80202

JERRY COHEN
228 North Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif. 91604

DANIEL MESSER
104 W. 44th St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MAX M. SCHWARTZ
28 W. 44th St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

April 14th, 1967

Ronnie Carr
Box 1113
Tulare, California

Dear Ronnie:

I am most pleased and gratified by the tone and text of your April 13th letter, copy of which I've just received.

Also, I am pleased that you spent the time you did with John Ford.

As President of P.N.G., and as the initiator of the so-called Garlan/Ryan Panel, I can hope for no more than a thorough, impartial assembly and study of all facets and all sides of this problem, before your group renders an opinion.¹

Your letter is the most tangible evidence yet supplied to me of your own thoroughness and impartiality. Please do continue along this desirable course.

I am sorry the other members of the Panel could not have accompanied you on your visit to John Ford.

Your letter, mentioned above, was written to Eric Newman.

I do hope that Eric will accept John Ford's invitation to call on Ford and study the material Ford has accumulated.

This would then give Eric time for thought and study of this material, should he want to dispute or refute any of it at Miami, A.N.A. this Summer.

You should have the copies of my Proofing Bar License by now.

Sincerely,

PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATISTS GUILD, INC.

BY:

LEO A. YOUNG - PRESIDENT

cc: Ford, Merkin, Bergen, Newman, Kosoff, Schwartz

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

April 11, 1967

Mr. Toland Howard, Director
Bureau of American Gold and Silver Operations
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Howard:

This letter is in response to a license no. 6886-001-12-1003 issued
to a Mr. Lee L. Young, 2214 Grand Avenue, Oakland 10, California.

There is a study and investigation under way to determine the veridicality
of certain United States Bureau Office of Gold deposits earlier. Since
the license issued above to the "roofing unit" is also of the same firm,
I would appreciate knowing how you determined the veridicality of the
"roofing unit". Most important to our case would be the information
as to the source of the "roofing unit". Here I'd like to state: Our
records show only that it was purchased by Mr. Young from John G. Ford,
Sr., of Nashville, Tennessee, New York.

Our attention in this matter will be most sincerely appreciated, I
remain,

Sincerely,


Ronnie Carr, Chairman Professional Businessmen Guild panel for the
Investigation and Study of the Carland-Young matter

cc: Mr. Eric F. Lewman
Mr. Herbert Berpen
Mr. Lester Martin

The Midas Touch

May 15, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
P. O. Box 1113
Tulare, Calif. 93274

Dear Ronnie:

I am leaving for Europe the day after tomorrow and will be gone about a month. I thought that I should write to you before I left.

Needless to say, I have not heard from Eric P. Newman. This is not surprising as he did not accept my invitation to see what I have before his accusations in Chicago. I am still willing to show him whatever I have and lay my cards on the table but it takes "two to tango."

Paul Franklin's original ^{intention} which I accepted, was that all these pieces were test strikes in different alloys. The only way we can prove if this is true or not is to have a quantitative non-destructive analysis made of some of the coins. This can best be done by Xray fluorescence. I have approached Dr. Stefanelli to find out if he could have this work done at some Government facility. He states that he can not have it done to the exact degree that I require. I therefore located another laboratory of the highest repute and would like to have most, if not all, of the seven proof coins tested.

Three of these coins are under the control of Mr. Newman. They are the Garland, Bross and Hollinbeck pieces.

If you can get permission from Mr. Newman and/or the principals to have these Xray fluorescence tests performed I will pay the bill. I do not even have to see or handle the coins.

You can advise me by June 10th that the coins will be available to ship, and I will make arrangements with the laboratory (which is not in New York State) and the coins can be shipped directly. The people involved have tested many coins previously, and are probably the foremost in the non-destructive analysis field.

Abe Kosoff did bring his piece to New York and it was photographed. The results are excellent!

I trust that you understand that I am trying to get an objective and honest study consummated by the deadline that you have set.

Very best personal regards.

Sincerely,

John J. Ford, Jr.

JJF:dn

cc - Lester Herkin ✓
Herbert Bergen

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

May 12, 1967

Mr. Leo A. Young
3244 Grand Avenue
Oakland, California

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

Dear Sir:

At the request of the Arbitrators you sent for study your "U.S. Mint Office Gold Ingot" which is returned herewith. We had hoped to return it sooner but clear photographic enlargements were difficult to take. It never left our possession and was kept in a safe deposit.

Because of the bar's relevance to the above matter, our opinion on the bar has been given to the arbitrators and if they wish a copy to be furnished to you we will gladly do so.

Your initiation of the arbitration, your loan of the bar, your letter of April 14, 1967 to Ronnie, your appreciation of the work involved, etc. indicate how much thought and concern you have put into this most difficult matter on behalf of ENA.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

CC:
Mr. Ronnie Carr
Mr. Herbert Bergen
Mr. Lester Merkin

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ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

May 12, 1967

Mr. Bonnie Carr
P.O. Box 1113
Tulosa, California

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

Dear Bonnie:

A month has gone by since your letters of April 13, 1967 were sent out. In your letter to John Ford on behalf of the Panel you asked him to write me to invite me to visit his home to see USAOG material. I feel that I should report to you that he has not communicated with me.

We feel that if he or anyone else has further evidence relating to the controversy it should have been or should be submitted only in a manner which will permit the arbitrators and the parties to the dispute to examine it, have it studied, and ask questions of the person presenting it.

The work of all concerned would be simplified if written statements, pictures, coins, etc. were filed with the Panel.

Thank you for keeping us advised.

Sincerely,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

CC:
Mr. Lester Markin ✓
Mr. Herbert Mergen
Mr. Leo A. Young

EPN
eth

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

May 12, 1967

Messrs.
Ronnie Carr
Herbert M. Bergen
Lester Werkinv
Arbitrators

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

Gentlemen:

In our March, 1967 opinion that the proof bar belonging to Leo A. Young was false we stated that we would send photographs of the bar. Such enlargements are enclosed.

The diagnostic die break on the punch used to stamp the lower panel of the bar can be noticed between the bottom of AS of ASSAY and the top of L in GOLD; as a lump at the center of the lower edge of the L in GOLD; and as a lump on the lower left edge of the second C in FRANCISCO. This same die break when further developed is found on genuine USAOG coins struck with a complete die, proving the cut down punch used on the bar is false. The same die break both further developed and less developed is also found on false USAOG pieces made from dies transferred off the false master hub in the course of the attempt made to grind the die break off of the false master hub.

As heretofore pointed out the same die break in different stages of development would not appear on two or more genuine dies or punches.

Respectfully submitted,


for
ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN
atb

AND MEDAL
U.S. ASSAY

999

UNITED STATES ASSAY
OFFICE OF GOLD
SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA 1853

999

THEO

UNITED STATES ASSAY
OFFICE OF GOLD
AT SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA. 1853

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

May 25, 1961

Mr. John F. Kennedy, Jr.
214 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C., New York

Dear John:

I hope you're off the 10th. Goodbye for the time.

My hotel would appreciate it very much if you would offer to address to Mr. John F. Kennedy an invitation to meet with you at your home so that both of you can discuss the West's future in detail. There's also offered to be an opportunity to see your show-rooms and to see your personal collection of books. The hotel has offered to meet with you at the hotel and to provide a private car to take you to the hotel. I hope you will be able to do this.

I have not been able to get a release from the agency on your name. I have been told by some of the people. It has been the same for some time.

I would like to know why you don't go. You will be very happy to have the chance to see the West and to see my family and my friends. I have been told that you will be very happy. I hope you will be able to do this.

I will not know whether or not it will be possible to get a release on all the things you want. It would be interesting to know whether or not all the original West's things have a different story, but the main thing of the West's report is the the West's and its progress. It would allow doesn't explain the West's the West's feelings and the importance of the West's.

It is very important to our hotel that you send an invitation to Mr. John F. Kennedy and your family and friends. This has been told to me and I will accept and I will be very happy to be taken into the eyes of the hotel, I hope.

Best cordially,

Ronnie Carr, Mr. 100 Hotel for the West's West's

cc: Joe J. Carr
Master Berlin
Robert Farnham

The Midas Touch

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

May 26, 1967

Mr. Otto L. Roman
4450 Reedl Ave.
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir:

One of the 12th. of May pertaining to the Los Angeles "Sunset"
has several statements that our mail would like some clarification.

Paragraph two line five:

"This case the break was further developed in front
of a window which was shown with a door to the, showing
the cut down which was in the car is false. The case
the break both further developed and also developed is
also found on the floor which placed with the door frame, red
off the false master but in the course of the attempt made
to break the window off of the false master hub."

This is somewhat confusing as if a line of explanation is missing. Please
clarify for our panel, I remain,

Cordially,

Ronnie Carr, Chr. FBI Panel for the Garland-Iwan matter

cc: Lester Merkin
Herbert M. Bergen

The Midas Touch

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

May 29, 1967

Messrs. Carr, Bergen and Herkin,
as Arbitrators

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

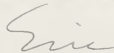
Gentlemen:

We feel that you should be advised that Harry Forman, owner of the 1853 USA00 \$20 piece (#14) which we concluded was false, has just become able to comply with our request to send us for examination a second specimen he owns. This specimen is dull, uncirculated, and is normal in weight. It is designated as #31. Its reverse is remarkably double struck, the first striking being almost upside down relative to the second striking. The coin is also the only \$20 USA00 seen which has its final reverse upside down. (If its obverse is turned on its vertical axis the reverse is turned 345 degrees clockwise instead of 180 degrees).

It has the same obverse and reverse die states as #6, 14 and 28. It has 170 reads on the edge instead of 162. It has the diagnostic diagonal dent on the frame under the F of CALIFORNIA and the reverse die break. Its obverse has the raised diagonal line under the last A of AMERICA. It is a forgery for the same reasons given previously for other coins with the same characteristics.

Forman advised us that it was acquired for \$900.00 from Robert F. Watchelder, a coin dealer of Philadelphia, and that it might have come to Watchelder from Paul Franklin.

Respectfully submitted,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

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atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

May 31, 1967

Messrs. Carr, Bergen and Merkin,
as Arbitrators

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

Gentlemen:

In our attempt not to be "long winded", a portion of our letter of May 12, 1967 with respect to Leo A. Young's proof bar (#29) may have been ambiguous. We are glad to comply with Lonnie Carr's suggestion for a clarification.

As part of the die break on the lower panel of the proof bar, lumps are evident on the lower edges of the L in GOLD and the second C in FRANCISCO, but under high magnification, however, there are no hair line die breaks across the field between those letters or in the field below the C, as is normally found on the reverse of genuine USAOG coins with a die break. The bar shows no evidence of wear in the panel area. This indicates that those portions of the hair line die break in the field have been artificially polished off the false hub from which the false panel punch was made. Those same portions of the hair line die break are also polished off on those false USAOG pieces of the same type as the Garland piece (#5).

It has been pointed out that the same die break cannot occur on different dies, yet the same die break in various states of development appears on the bar, on the false Humbert Associate coins and on many genuine pieces. This happened because the original coin from which the false hub was cast had a die break. The false Humbert Associate pieces have the die break in two stages, one barely perceptible and the other well developed. The die break in the panel of the bar is a stage in between those two stages. This took place in the course of making false transfer dies at different times from the false master hub when continued attempts were being made to polish away the die break from the false hub. The panel punch, being a trimmed false coin die, shows a die break which appears less developed than false USAOG coins #6, 14, 28 and 31 and appears more developed than false USAOG coins #5, 7, 16, 26 and 27. The false reverse hub starting with a well developed die break produced the die for #6, 14, 28 and 31, then after further hub polishing the false punch for the bar (#29) was made and finally after extensive hub buffing the false reverse die for #5, 7, 16, 26 and 27.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cahill Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

Page 2

May 31, 1967

Messrs. Carr, Bergen and Werkin,
as Arbitrators

Re: Gerland vs. Ryan

If any further explanation is needed we will try to elaborate.

Respectfully submitted,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN
atb



Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc.

THIS CORRESPONDENCE FROM

the office of _____ President

LEO A. YOUNG • 3244 Grand Avenue • Oakland, California 94610

May 31, 1967

PRESIDENT

LEO A. YOUNG
3244 Grand Ave.
Oakland, Cal. 94610

VICE PRESIDENT

EARL SCHILL
1434 Farmer St.
Detroit, Mich. 48226

TREASURER

CHARLES M. WORMSER
1 W. 47th St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

SECRETARY

DAVID J. SHAPIRO
31 N. Clark St.
Chicago, Ill. 60602

DIRECTORS

DANIEL H. BROWN
1532 Broadway
Denver, Colo. 80202

JERRY COHEN
228 North Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif. 91604

DANIEL MESSER
104 W. 44th St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MAX M. SCHWARTZ
28 W. 44th St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

John J. Ford
New Netherlands Coin Co.
1 WEST 47th Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

Dear John:

I understood you to tell me recently in New York that you had personally invited Eric P. Newman to your home for the purpose of showing him the information and data you have accumulated with regard to the Pioneer Gold Coin problem.

I did write a letter expressing my sincere appreciation of this action on your part.

I have in front of me a letter written by Eric P. Newman to Ronnie Carr with copies to the panel and to me wherein Eric Newman states that you, John Ford, have not communicated with him.

Now John, while you and were talking you mentioned to me that you had invited Newman to visit with you even a few years ago. If I remember correctly I think it was two or three years ago and you stated that he had never come to see you.

I did assume that the invitation to Newman that you mentioned to both Ronnie Carr and to me was a recent invitation. Was it? If not, frankly I do not blame Newman for not considering an invitation that was at best a few years old.

Now I am assuming that you were sincere in talking about the invitation to Eric P. Newman to come to your home. If you thought the invitation of two or three years ago was a valid enough invitation, may I hastily request of you that you at once write a sincere invitation to Eric P. Newman and invite him to go over and to study all the ~~XXXXXX~~ material you have on this subject.

Time is short John. Please look into this at once and do let me know your course of action.

Sincerely

LEO A. YOUNG, PRESIDENT
P.N.G. INC.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6451 Cedar Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 5, 1967

Mr. Leo A. Young
3244 Grand Avenue
Oakland, California 94610

Re: Hawland vs. Ryan

Dear Leo:

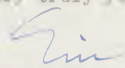
Thank you for sending me a copy of your May 31, 1967 letter to John Ford. You had every right to assume that an invitation from John to me to come to see his USAOC items would have been of recent origin. Ronnie Carr, in his letter of April 13, 1967 to me, shows that he drew the same conclusion and Ronnie promptly wrote John on the same date for John to ask me in writing. John has neither written me nor have we conversed for many months prior to April 13, 1967 or since then.

As to any three year old invitation that, too, has long been stale if it was intended. We promptly informed John of the Study Group's formation and have continually sought pertinent information from him. He was not a member of the Group primarily because of a conflict of interest. His feelings as to furnishing data are expressed in a letter to me dated January 18, 1965, a copy of which is enclosed. Our position with the Group precluded premature disclosure of incomplete data. John did furnish us with six lead pieces to examine (pictures are in evidence), gave us some information, and just prior to the PCG Panel hearing in Chicago loaned us pictures of three of his coins. If John had anything more to submit to us for study he should have submitted it long ago. John, as well as Paul Franklin, refused to answer certain questions at the arbitration hearings in Chicago in August, 1966 and these were quite pertinent.

If facts were now to be completely disclosed we would gladly study them, but for any witness to select which pertinent facts he does and which pertinent facts he does not wish to disclose to the arbitrators, the parties and others studying the matter, renders a further review of evidence from that witness of doubtful value.

CC:
Mr. Ronnie Carr
Mr. Lester Herkin ✓
Mr. Harbert W. Bergen

Very truly yours,


ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPM
sth

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 16, 1967

Mr. Arthur Kagin
Hollinbeck-Kagin Co.
400 Royal Union Bldg.,
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Arthur:

I have received a letter dated January 11, 1967, written by Ronnie Carr as Chairman of the PNO Panel for the Garland-Ryan matter, with copies to the two other arbitrators and to Leo Young. This letter suggested that the panel be forwarded the three \$20 USA00 pieces which we had borrowed from you, so that the panel could examine and study them. The indication in the letter is that since you are a member of the PNO, your cooperation in this regard is expected.

We certainly would like to cooperate with the arbitration panel, as we have in the past, and, therefore, will send the coins to them by Registered Mail. Would you be nice enough to give us your written permission so that this could be done. I telephoned you today so that you could turn it over in your mind prior to receiving this letter.

Again, may I thank you for your cooperation in sending us these pieces when we requested them, and the panel will be requested to send the pieces directly back to you when they have served the purposes of the panel.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

CC:
Mr. Ronnie Carr
Mr. Lester Merkin
Mr. Herbert M. Bergen
Mr. Leo A. Young

EPN/atb



Since 1928

HOLLINBECK

KAGIN COIN COMPANY



Suite 400-412
Royal Union Bldg.
Des Moines 9, Iowa
Phone 244-3179
Area Code 515

June 13, 1967

Mr. Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis, Missouri

You may send the three twenty dollar Assay pieces to John Ford for examination. Will you please instruct him to be very careful in the handling of these pieces.

No doubt we will see you at the A.N.A. convention.

Paul

Paul Kagin

PK/rk

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 19, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Mr. Herbert Bergen
Mr. Lester Merkin
Arbitrators

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

Gentlemen:

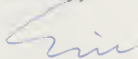
A letter dated June 13, 1967 from the Kargins (copy enclosed) requests that we send their three 1853 U.S. Assay \$20 pieces to John Ford. These pieces are designated by us as #16, #18 and #19.

In your letter to us dated January 11, 1967, and referring to these pieces, you stated that the "Panel would now like to study them" and we wrote on January 16, 1967 requesting the permission of the Kargins to send them to you. (Copy enclosed). We received no reply from the Kargins up to their June 13, 1967 letter.

Since the Panel desired to but never has examined these pieces and since the Kargins are PEG members, we would like to know whether compliance by us with the June 13, 1967 request of the Kargins is now in accordance with the Panel's wishes.

May we hear from you promptly.

Sincerely,



for
ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

CC:
Mr. Herbert Bergen
Mr. Lester Merkin
Kargin-Hollinbeck Coin Co.

EPN
atb

June 19, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California

Dear Ronnie:

A recent letter penned by Mr. Newman ends with the following paragraph:

"If facts were now to be completely disclosed we would gladly study them, but for any witness to select which pertinent facts he does and which pertinent facts he does not wish to disclose to the arbitrators, the parties and others studying the matter, renders a further review of evidence from that witness of doubtful value."

Newman is, of course, talking about his planned conversation with me. Unless I am completely mixed up, Eric P. Newman is the witness for Mr. Garland in the USAGM matter, and I am the witness for Mr. Ryan. Other than that, to my knowledge, neither of us has any particular standing.

If this is not the case, I would appreciate it very much if you would advise me just what Mr. Newman's position is or what, if any, legal title he holds in the USAGM situation, other than that of a witness.

It was my understanding that Newman and I were to meet and compare notes, and, more or less, discuss the situation. If this is not the case, kindly advise me just what you think we are going to do. Should I be correct, would you kindly advise Mr. Newman of his status and your idea of what our activities should consist of? I am afraid that he is still laboring under some kind of a misconception concerning his role and position in the Ryan-Garland matter.

Lastly, Mr. Newman is the last man in this world who should mention the selective disclosure of pertinent facts.

I am willing to talk to Eric Newman on an objective basis. I am not willing to play "Kangaroo court" with him, particularly when he considers himself a one man tribunal.

Your prompt reply to this letter is respectfully requested.

Very best regards,

John J. Ford, Jr.

June 19, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California

Dear Ronnie:

This is my first chance to write to you since my return from Europe. I got back on June 9th and immediately became involved in our (W's) sale of June 13th - 15th.

Your letter of May 24th states that the Panel would appreciate it very much if I would write Eric Newman and invite him here to look over my material and to discuss the USAM situation with him. As the enclosed copy of my letter of today to W indicates, I have complied with your request.

As my letter of May 10th to you stated, I would like to have all seven of the "Proof" USAM coins (and perhaps a couple of other Franklin source coins as well as one regular specimen) analysed so as to determine their alloy or composition. This quantitative non-destructive analysis can best be done by X-ray Fluorescence.

As early as last December I discussed with Dr. V. Clain-Stefanelli the feasibility of having this work performed either at the Smithsonian or at a government laboratory known to them. After considerable correspondence Dr. Stefanelli indicated to me on April 21st last that he could not see his way clear to having the tests done at an early enough date or at a reasonable cost.

Upon receiving this information I contacted Harvey Stack and asked him to intercede for me with Dr. Stefanelli. Harvey did so and ascertained in greater detail why the Smithsonian could not help me. However, Dr. Stefanelli suggested that the Research Laboratory of the (Boston) Museum of Fine Arts, under the direction of Dr. William J. Young, could make the necessary tests.

Harvey Stack then contacted Dr. Cornelius Vermeule, numismatic curator of the Museum of Fine Arts, and made arrangements to have ten coins tested via X-ray Fluorescence. Harvey suggests that the respective pieces be sent directly to Dr. Vermeule, via registered mail, as soon as possible. Each piece should be carefully marked and identified, presumably via a carefully written description of nicks, bruises, lint marks or similar defects diagnostic to each respective coin. Harvey Stack assures me that the work will be completed as soon as possible and that each coin will be returned directly from the Museum to the sender. All expenses, including postage charges, will be paid by Stack's. The coins should be sent to: Dr. Cornelius Vermeule, Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass., 02115. Copies of any correspondence should

Bornie Carr - 2

be sent back to Harvey and myself so that Harvey will know what is going on and can make sure that his arrangements are proceeding satisfactorily and so I can synchronize the shipment of coins under my control, as it is imperative that all coins be tested at the same time.

I will send (or have sent) the four "proof" coins that I and my co-workers own and request that you send (or have sent) the "England, Wales and Latin" "proofs." If Mr. Newman has two old Franklin source coins (of the Tobias type) and one regular specimen, these could be sent along also, or, I could provide one or more of these as desired.

Whatever is done should be done quickly. I consider it very, very important that we all know the composition of these coins as we will then be able to ascertain if there is any truth in Paul Franklin's original contention that these (regular design) coins are in fact die trials in various alloys of gold, silver and copper.

Trusting that this letter makes things quite clear and understandable, I remain, your humble witness for the defense, and with,

Best personal regards,

cc: Herbert Morgan
Walter Korman
Leo A. Young
Harvey L. Stack
Eric S. Newman

JOHN J. FORD, JR.

Numismatist

176 HENDRICKSON AVE.
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L.I., N.Y.

June 19, 1967

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6150 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear EPN:

This is my first opportunity to write to you following recent correspondence from Lee Young and Ronnie Carr in reference to my extending a formal invitation to you to visit me here in Rockville Centre.

I have been in Europe since early in May and returned to New York on June 9th for our (New Netherlands) 59th sale which took place last week.

As you undoubtedly know, Ronnie Carr visited me earlier this year and became acquainted with the vast amount of material that I have on the Pioneer gold series in general and the USAOG in particular. At that time Ronnie observed that it would be an excellent idea if you too could see my material and he asked me if I had any objections to your doing so. I replied that I did not and (apparently) mistakingly thought that correct protocol would be for Ronnie (as Committee chairman) to extend my invitation to you.

In any event, I would like to see you here at your earliest convenience. I can make myself available almost any day at a time suitable to you.

It is my intention and wish to show you my Pioneer gold files including my USAOG records. I would also like to discuss with you your report of last August and the allegations that it contains.

The consensus of opinion in this situation seems to have it that it would be wonderful if you and I could meet on some common ground. I do not know if this is really possible since our ideas seem to be so far apart, but I would at least like to make the effort to see if the two of us, as recognized authorities, cannot add up the same facts to arrive at the same answer.

If our disagreement should persist and be made public the damage to both the hobby and the business would be incalculable. The fear of forgeries can do tremendous harm and this fear will be greatly fostered when the collectors find out that the "experts" disagree.

At the present moment we both cannot be right. If the problem is not resolved quietly, I am afraid that we will both be wrong in the final analysis. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Best regards



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 22, 1967

Mr. John J. Ford, Jr.
175 Sandriksen Avenue
Rockville Centre, Long Island, New York

Dear John:

Re: Harland vs. Ford

Your letter of June 19, 1967 is at hand. As to any coins, bars or data which you wish to make available for examination, it seems more practical for you to send them to St. Louis where they could be thoroughly studied and photographed. Previously there has been talk in St. Louis for study such coins and related material through the cooperation of Messrs. Bress, Carls, Smith, Farnham, Tuttle, Rosoff, Young, etc., as well as of the Panel members, and I believe you should do the same just as you did over two years ago by sending us the six 1860s struck in lead.

At the Arbitration hearing in Chicago in August, 1966, you and Paul Franklin each declined to disclose to the Panel the information you had concerning the names of persons, their residences, the name of the bank and its employees, the payment records, or any scientific acquisition data relating to the 1860s issues which you stated were obtained from what you call the "Harshart" speculative sources. Since the circumstances or policies of numismatic items may be of major importance, it would be well for you to furnish to the Arbitrators, in writing, scientific acquisition data with respect to all issues from the "Harshart" speculative source, including not only those items you now own but also those items which you, as principal or agent, sold or helped to sell to others.

At the Arbitration hearing in Chicago you were present to hear our findings and conclusions and a written copy was sent to you. For almost one year since then you and Paul Franklin have each had an opportunity to present to the Arbitrators written factual statements but have not done so. If you care to anything in our written statement which needs clarification, correction or amendment we will give it full consideration.

Your fear as to the effect of numismatists if differences of opinion are "made public" or "not received quietly" is a philosophical matter and not related to the fact that a decision in the pending dispute is to be made on the merits.

I hope you see the reasonableness of the foregoing.

Sincerely,



For
ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

CC:
Mr. Harshart W. Bergen
Mr. Lester Turklin
Mr. Maxine Gery
Mr. Leo A. Young

EPN
and

RONNIE CARR

Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209



June 26, 1967

Mr. John J. Ford, Jr.
176 Kensington Avenue
Rockville Centre, L. I., New York

Dear John:

I have review of the 19th. before me.

First, let me say that I personally appreciate your letter dated June 17th. In Eric F. Newman formally giving him an invitation to look over your material and to discuss the same situation. Your letter was well written and most friendly.

By now you are aware that the Hagin's have given written release as their stage 121 with questions before him by Eric F. Newman. There should be on their way to you by this time. When you are finished with them, please forward to me immediately for my reply to examine.

I am writing to Mr. James H. Hines today requesting that he forward his latest piece to you, as rather to Mr. Cornelius Herman, administrative director of the House of the Holy Spirit, Tulsa, Okla.

The only question left is the material on it and it will not be available since our time is fast moving forward that even, late in this country and beyond, to know as depends that it is either genuine or not genuine. It will be in constant use for the next few months. We should be able to make your point on their ally or opposition without time was waste.

Years of the 19th. pertaining to Eric F. Newman is also before me. I agree that Mr. Newman is no more than a witness in this matter and should contain his efforts strictly as such.

I have a copy of a letter sent to you by Eric F. Newman dated June 22nd. His letter disturbs me greatly and I am writing you today informing him that whether you and Franklin Hines to us the subject source or not, is not for him to decide, but rather for our aim to say the fact that while information has not been given. He is acting as a judge in a manner that is not the point. He was to accept or not accept your invitation and in now way off the path.

I do wish to get you parcel on together on this matter as I feel it is very important. Trusting this advice explains my position. If you have any additional questions please let me know and I'll attempt to answer them. I remain,

Best cordially, Ronnie Carr, Chr. 1960 Panel for the Garland-Hagan Matter
cc: Mr. Peter Hagan - Portland, Tenn - Leo H. Young

The Midas Touch

June 28, 1967

Mr. Eric P. Newsan
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, Mo. 63102

Dear Eric:

Your letter of June 22, 1967 has been received and I regret that you do not see fit to accept my invitation to visit me. On my part I look forward to seeing you at the next arbitration hearing in August, at which time I will have considerable material on hand, which, I believe, will resolve any outstanding doubts you may have.

Sincerely yours,

JJF:dn

John J. Ford, Jr.

cc - Mr. Ronnie Carr
Mr. Herbert Bergen
Mr. Lester Herkin ✓
Mr. Leo A. Young

TEST REPORT AND CERTIFICATION

INSPECTION LABORATORY

MAGNETIC INSPECTION CO.

6624 SAN FERNANDO ROAD

CLTUS 4-8465 - CHAPMAN 5-4602

Glendale 1, California

DATE: 6-30-67

PURCHASE ORDER NO.

SHIPPING NO.

JOB NO.

OUR INVOICE NO.

Mr. Melvin A. Foster
604 North Harbor Blvd
Fullerton Calif.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN INSPECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS

TYPE OF TEST	MAGNETIC PARTICLE		HARDNESS TESTING		CALIBRATION			
	PENETRANT: TYPE 1	TYPE 2	"A" SCALE	"B" SCALE	GAGE BLOCKS	THREAD MEASURING WIRES	SURFACE PLATES	
SURFACE FINISH: RMS	ARITH	"C" SCALE	"D" SCALE	END STANDARDS	GEAR MEASURING WIRES	TRANSITS		
MARKING:	ETCHING	SUPERFICIAL	BRINELL	PLAIN PLUG GAGES	THREAD PLUG GAGES	TORQUE		
PULL TEST:	SPRING TEST	SHORE		PLAIN RING GAGES	THREAD RING GAGES	DIMENSIONAL		
INTERFEROMETRY				TAPER PLUG GAGES	THREAD ROLL SNAP GAGES	HARDNESS TESTERS		
DEMAGNETIZATION:				TAPER RING GAGES	PRECISION TOOLS	OPTICAL GAGING		

EQUIPMENT USED FOR CALIBRATING IS TRACEABLE TO THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS. RECORDS OF SUCH ARE AVAILABLE.

ENVIRONMENT CONTROL TEMPERATURE HUMIDITY

QUANTITY	PART NO. AND/OR SERIAL NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	Exhibit A GARLAND SPECIMEN	Outside Diameter of Coin Measures 1.35852 High 1.35872 Low Thickness of Coin At center .09437 At rim of coin .09570
1	Exhibit B CARR SPECIMEN	Outside Diameter of Coin Measures 1.34565 High 1.34572 Low Thickness of coin at center .08891 At rim of coin .0984

We hereby certify that coins were measured on A Pratt & Whitney Measuring Machine That the said coins were calibrated in conformance with MIL-I-9858a and MIL-I-45622a

We further certify that equipment used is is traceable to the National Bureau of standards NBS cert. no.212.21/140840

MAGNETIC INSPECTION COMPANY

BY Peter Traina
Chief Engineer

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 30, 1967

Mr. Jamie Day
P.O. Box 1111
Palmer, California

Re: Dayland vs. Egan

Dear Member:

I fully understand your reaction to our recommendation that it would be preferable for John Faye to send the material as Mr. Egan for study rather than for me to visit his home in New York. I realize that you felt there was a slight chance he would be helpful to the arbitration. Similarly, I believe the reasons should be outlined for our position in our letter to John dated June 23, 1967 and our letter to you dated June 18, 1967.

1. The idea of an invitation for me to visit New York did not originate with John but was initiated at your request. (I told Mr. Day 6/19/67). Your letter to John dated April 13, 1967 asked him to write me to visit him but he did not act upon it. His letters to you and to me dated June 19, 1967 ignore your April 13, 1967 letter entirely and refer to your May 20, 1967 letter as if it were your first request. Over two months elapsed between the time you wrote him and the date the invitation came and it is our inconvenience for me to go.

2. John has already refused to give to the Arbitrators source information on the coins in question. He has had over ten weeks to submit the desired facts. If John had ever given you or me assurance that he would disclose all of the pertinent facts at his disposal then our position would be different. When I realize that I am to be told and shown only some selected facts and not all of the available facts justification for the trip is doubtful.

3. John cannot be considered to be an impartial witness in this matter as he sold some of the coins and he owns some of the coins. He wants to discuss with us what he calls "allegations" in our report. I could be justifiably criticized for discussing these matters with him under these circumstances when neither the litigants nor the Arbitrators had the opportunity to be present.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

Page 2
Mr. Lennia Carr

June 18, 1967

Re: Cleveland vs. Loan

4. Numismatics is an avocation to which I devote other than business hours. A careful study of coins and related facts takes time and the use of special equipment. Much a simple thing as counting edge reeds, for example, is most tedious and time consuming. In St. Louis we have available photographic material and assistance; measuring and enlarging devices; a large optical comparator; other points and data for comparison; photography equipment; but, above all, someone time to study and make observations and reach conclusions. Being very on time in St. Louis is what more practical than being to work for a limited time at Joan's home. If there were any reasons why the material could not be sent to St. Louis, then our position would be different.

I regret the quantity of letter writing and wish more effort could be devoted to fact finding.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

ENC
SIC

P.S. Joan's letter of June 16, 1967 just arrived and indicates that he is not planning to submit anything to us in St. Louis for study.

ENC

CC:
Mr. Lester Garcia
Mr. Barbara A. Morgan
Mr. Leo A. Young

JOHN J. FORD, JR.

Numismatist
176 HENDRICKSON AVE.
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L.I., N.Y. 11550

July 3, 1967

Miss Eva Adams
Director, Bureau of the Mint
Treasury Dept.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Adams:

Last September I wrote to you in connection with my study relating to the authenticity of several Twenty Dollar gold coins supposedly struck by the U.S. Assay Office of Gold in San Francisco, California, in 1853. At that time I wrote to you relative to the manufacture of dies by precision casting methods.

You wrote me a very nice letter in reply on October 10, 1966, for which I would like to thank you. I now have another question in which I need your opinion on and trust that you can again be of assistance.

The coins that I am studying were represented as being experimental metal alloy trials, made in an effort to arrive at an alloy suitable for the use of California gold (with little refining) in compliance with the Act of Jan. 16, 1857 (the standardization of our gold and silver coins at 900 thousandths fine).

In an effort to ascertain if the above contention was true, I selected three coins at random from the group said to be counterfeit and sent them to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston for non-destructive analysis. All three coins were analysed via X-ray fluorescence to determine the percentage of gold and silver or copper in the alloy. The results of these three tests are enclosed herewith.

As you can see, the coins turned out to have entirely different amounts of both gold and silver, the amounts being mathematically even and apparently the result of deliberate intent on the part of the makers rather than the result of chance.

It is now my thought that I have hit upon just about positive evidence that these coins are anything but false, and that they are clearly the result of United States Assay Office experimentation.

I realize that it has now been a long time since any of the U.S. Mints have been involved in the manufacture of gold coin, but I do feel that some of my technical people could give me their opinions on the result of my research.

JOHN J. FORD, JR.

(2 - Miss Eva Adams)

Am I correct in assuming that the manufacture of a very few coins in a specific (and exact alloy) is a very, very expensive proposition? Wouldn't the cost of such manufacture be such that it would preclude the possibility of the coins being forgeries made to sell to collectors for amounts as low as \$150.? In addition, does any establishment exist that could (or would) make such differently alloyed coins, other than a Government Mint, particularly if such work was alleged to have been done in the last ten years.

As I said earlier, I am sure that these coins are exactly what they purport to be, that is, experimental metal trials. While I honestly cannot believe that they could be anything else, I would like confirmation of my thinking, or at least thoughts and observations from your people indicating that I am (or am not) on the right track.

Kindly bear in mind that all three pieces look exactly the same: the coin type is illustrated on page 225 (bottom) of "A Guide Book of United States Coins," 21st edition.

I realize that my request for additional technical opinion from your people is quite an imposition, but as you must understand, I do not know of a better source for the right information.

Thanking you in advance for your further help and cooperation, I remain,

Respectfully yours,


John J. Ford, Jr.

JJF:jmf

JOHN J. FORD, JR.

Numismatist
178 HENDRICKSON AVE.
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L.I.N.Y. 11570

July 3, 1967

Miss Eva Adams
Director, Bureau of the Mint
Treasury Dept.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Adams:

Last September I wrote to you in connection with my study relating to the authenticity of several Twenty Dollar gold coins supposedly struck by the U.S. Assay Office of Gold in San Francisco, California, in 1853. At that time I wrote to you relative to the manufacture of dies by precision casting methods.

You wrote me a very nice letter in reply on October 18th for which I would like to thank you. I now have another question which I need your opinion on and trust that you can again be of assistance.

The coins that I am studying were represented as being experimental metal alloy trials, made in an effort to arrive at an alloy suitable for the use of California gold (with little refining) in compliance with the Act of Jan. 18, 1837 (the standardization of our gold and silver coins at 900 thousandths fine).

In an effort to ascertain if the above contention was true, I selected three coins at random from the group said to be counterfeit and sent them to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston for non-destructive analysis. All three coins were analysed via X-Ray Fluorescence to determine the percentage of gold and silver or copper in the alloy. The results of these three tests are enclosed herewith.

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JOHN J. FORD, JR.

(2 - Miss Eva Adams)

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Thanking you in advance for your further help and cooperation, I remain,

Respectfully yours,


John J. Ford, Jr.

JJF:jmf



Research Laboratory

\$20.00 Gold Coin
United States Assay Office of Gold
San Francisco
"Franklin hoard coin"
Weight 516.0 grains

1853, 900 fine

USAOG-

Property of Mr. Henry H. Clifford, Los Angeles, California

Obv.

Rev.

.....

Analysis of the coin by X-ray fluorescence to determine the percentage of gold and silver or copper in the alloy; carried out by Florence E. Whitmore, Research Laboratory, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; requested by John J. Ford, Jr., Long Island, New York.

<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Copper</u>	<u>Iron</u>
<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
98.0	8.5	3.0	trace

Weight of gold coin: 33 gr. 437.4 mg. or 516.0 grains;
specific gravity 17.41 (rel. humidity 46, temp. 77°F.)

Museum No. T.L. 13,430
Examination No. 67.12
May 5, 1967

John J. Ford, Jr.
Technical Assistant



Research Laboratory

\$20.00 Gold Coin 1853, 900 fine
United States Assay Office of Gold
San Francisco
"Franklin hoard coin" USAOG-104
Weight 516.6 grains

Property of Mr. Werner Amelingmeier, Merrick, New York

Obv. Pin-point rim dig above l. stand of A in STATES. Diagonal dig in field below l. stand of first T in STATES. Curved scratch in r. field above scroll end pointing between ER of AMERICA.

Rev. Nick in border field at a point just below 11 o'clock.

.....

Analysis of the coin by X-ray fluorescence to determine the percentage of gold and silver or copper in the alloy; carried out by Florence E. Whitmore, Research Laboratory, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, requested by John J. Ford, Jr., Long Island, New York.

<u>Gold</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Silver</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Copper</u> <u>%</u>
39.0	9.0	0.5-1.0

Weight of gold coin: 33 gr. 476 mg. or 516.6 grains,
specific gravity 17.44 (rel. humidity 46, temp. 77°F.)

Museum No. T.L. 13,429
Examination No. 67.11
May 5, 1967


Technical Assistant



Research Laboratory

\$20.00 Gold Coin 1853, 900 fine
 United States Assay Office of Gold
 San Francisco
 "Franklin hoard coin"
 Weight 514.6 grains

USACG-III

Property of Mr. Harry J. Forman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- Obv. Vertical field scratch from l. side of upright of second T in STATES to scroll at a point above r. stand of T in THOUS. Vertical dig in field below scroll directly below l. side of H in THOUS. Shallow surface dig in field opposite shield between (closer to) U of UNITED and T of TWENTY.
- Rev. Defect in field following center of E in OFFICE; light diagonal scratch from this point to center of l. stand of N in FRANCISCO. Spot in field near right frame line, diagonally below Y of ASSAY.

.....

Analysis of the coin by X-ray fluorescence to determine the percentage of gold and silver or copper in the alloy, carried out by Florence E. Whitmore, Research Laboratory, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; requested by John J. Ford, Jr., Long Island, New York.

Gold %	Silver %
91.0	8.0

Weight of gold coin: 33 gr. 345 mg. or 514.6 grains;
 specific gravity 17.945 (rel. humidity 46, temp. 77°F.)

Museum No. T.L. 13,428
 Examination No. 67.10
 May 5, 1967

Florence E. Whitmore
 Technical Assistant

July 27, 1967

Mr. John J. Ford, Jr.
Numismatist
176 Hendrickson Avenue
Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y. 11570

Dear Mr. Ford:

I have before me your most interesting letter concerning your continuing study of California gold coins struck by the "U. S. Assay Office of Gold," at San Francisco, California, dated 1853.

In an effort to place your questions in proper perspective, our technical people feel that we should review the situation surrounding Mint problems, including availability of refined metals during the early history of the Mint.

The Act of April 2, 1792, which established the first U. S. Mint, stated that gold coins were to be composed of "gold, silver, and copper." The Eagle was to contain $247\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure gold or 270 grains of standard gold. The coin was to consist of 916.6 parts per thousand of gold, the balance of the alloy being "silver and copper, in such proportions not exceeding one half silver"

The Act of January 18, 1837, provided that the standard for gold coins should be "that of 1000 parts by weight, 900 shall be of pure metal, and 100 of alloy; and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper and silver, provided that the silver do not exceed one-half of the whole alloy."

The coinage Act of February 12, 1873, provided "that the alloy of gold coin shall be of copper, or of copper and silver, but the silver shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy."

The reduction in the permissible amount of silver accomplished by the later legislation, was simply taking into account the progress that had occurred in the extraction and refining of gold bullion.

The ancient practice, and one used extensively in the early steps of development of the California gold lodes, consisted of exposure of native grains of gold or crudely crushed and pulverized gold ores to a high temperature in a crude furnace lined with some ash. If subjected

7/27/67

to a blast of air when molten, virtually all of the base metals, by this fire refining procedure, were oxidized and retained in the bone ash, leaving a precious metal button.

The gold button always contained silver, and depending upon the skill with which the work was done, a certain amount of copper. Such metal was accepted by the Mints as "unparted." Such fire refined deposits, if they met the Mint's empirical test for "toughening," were blended together after assay so as to make coinage ingots that would meet statutory requirements.

In short, it was not until just prior to the passage of the Act of 1873, that other refining methods employing acid processes, provided for the separation and purification of gold and silver. Thus, the amount of silver in gold coins could be reduced to not more than "one-tenth of the whole alloy."

It is probable that private coins of the period were made under similar conditions; i.e., the presence of varying amounts of silver and copper in such coins is to be expected. Private coins were not required to meet the above composition requirements.

Based upon the above background and the analyses of the suspect gold coins as reported by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, we are able to conclude as follows regarding the pieces:

1. The three coins do not meet the legal requirements as to fineness for United States coins manufactured during the period.
2. The amounts of gold contained in the coins, as reported, range from 88 to 91%. These are reasonably close to what might have been expected of a private mint producing nominally 900 fine pieces at that time.
3. The silver content of the coins ranges from 8.0 to 9.0%. This is approximately twice the permitted amount for United States coins, but would seem to represent reasonably good private practice in line with the state of the art during the period.

However, in our opinion, a counterfeiter could have made up and produced alloys of the same compositions at any time since the coins were first manufactured. Our only interpretation of the analytical results is that they do not conclusively prove the coins to be counterfeit.

Your letter states, in part, "The coins turned out to have entirely different amounts of both gold and silver, the amounts being mathematically

Mr. Ford

- 3 -

7/27/67

even and apparently the result of deliberate intent on the part of the makers rather than the result of chance. It is now my thought that I have hit upon just about positive evidence that these coins are anything but false, and that they are clearly the result of United States Assay Office experimentation."

Our technical staff does not believe these conclusions are justified. Since we do not have available the specific tolerances which were maintained by the United States Assay Office of Gold in the manufacture of its coins, we feel that the amounts of gold and the amounts of silver contained in the three questioned pieces are substantially the same, rather than "entirely different." Also, we feel that you are misinterpreting the reported analytical values as being "mathematically even." This matter can be determined by your discussing the matter with the analysts, but we interpret the gold analysis results as having been reported to the nearest 1%. That is to say, Examination No. 67.12 reports Gold as 88.0%, meaning that the gold content probably is nearer to 88% than it is to either 87 or 89%. It is likely that the results are an average of several reliable assay determinations which has been rounded off to the nearest full percent. Further, since the three alloys would be indistinguishable in their manufacturing and coining properties it is not likely that any mint would have considered making them as "experimental metal alloys."

Based on our experience with counterfeit United States Gold Coins, we feel that there have been many places throughout the world, during the past ten years, where such pieces as those in question could have been counterfeited profitably if they could have been marketed at \$150 or more.

We regret that we have not been of more assistance to you in this matter, but we feel that you must rely on more conclusive evidence than composition by x-ray fluorescent analysis to conclude that you "have hit upon just about positive evidence that these coins are anything but false." While such analyses may prove that a questioned coin is not what it is purported to be, they cannot prove that such a piece is genuine. Additional evidence is necessary.

If there is additional information which we might be able to furnish, we shall do our best to assist you.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Eva Adams

Eva Adams

Director of the Mint

JOHN J. FORD, JR.
176 Hendrickson Avenue
Rockville Centre, New York

July 13, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr

Dear Ronnie:

From the beginning, I have been more than cooperative in turning over ~~the~~ coins in my possession to Mr. Newman, in further giving Mr. Newman information in my possession and even in inviting him, at the suggestion of the arbitrators, to visit me, an invitation which he has seen fit to refuse.

The latest information is that even though the Kagin brothers have released to me the three Kagin coins, Mr. Newman, who has had possession of these coins for over a year, refuses to let me even examine them and photograph them. Furthermore, Dr. Sloss' specimen (one of the seven proofs) has not been sent to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, as I had requested.

I thought that all of us, including Mr. Newman, were anxious to determine the truth. If this be the case, I see no reason why I, and even the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, should be refused access to the coins under Mr. Newman's control.

I am prepared to present extensive facts showing that these coins are not counterfeit as Mr. Newman has proclaimed. As you know, I am personally involved since I bought these coins from Paul Franklin and resold many of them.

In view of all of the above facts, I feel it imperative to bring with me to the arbitration an attorney, who is a friend of mine, Mr. John F. Finn, Jr., of 120 Broadway, New York City, to examine Mr. Newman in connection with his "report" submitted to you in Chicago last August.

This "report" as well as Mr. Newman's activities should be fully analyzed by the arbitrators in the interest of arriving at the truth. It is of paramount importance that Mr. Newman be present so that he can be examined as to the validity of his "report." I am confident that the examination of Mr. Newman will make it crystal clear to the panel that his analysis is incorrect, and because of the substantial expense which I am assuming in connection with the hearing next month, I request the panel to promptly inform Mr. Newman of my plans so that he may be available at and prepared for cross-examination by my attorney on his purported report.

I also want to present facts showing that these coins are genuine and since the examination of Mr. Newman and the presentation by me of the facts that I have assembled may take some time, I suggest that whatever day you schedule your panel meeting, you plan on the possibility of going into a second day, if that should prove necessary. Frankly, I do not think that it will take more than one day, but there is always that possibility. Since Mr. Finn must travel from New York exclusively for the purpose of attending the panel meeting, I would like to advise him as quickly as possible as to the two days that he should be available so that he can plan his time accordingly.

With your permission, I would like to engage, at my own expense, a court reporter who will report on everything that is said at the hearing. I will make a copy of the reporter's transcript available to each of the arbitrators.

Finally, I request that Harvey Stack should be permitted to testify as a witness for Tommy Ryan. I think he can make a strong contribution to the panel meeting, since he has handled a tremendous amount of pioneer gold in the last dozen years or so and is familiar, as a highly respected dealer, with the type of coins that are at issue.

I would therefore appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible as to the scheduled day or possibly two days that will be set down for the panel hearing, so that I can advise Mr. Finn and whether there is any objection to my having a transcript made of the session and, finally, whether Harvey Stack may be permitted to testify as a witness for Tommy Ryan.

I will await your word.

Very truly yours,

John J. Ford, Jr.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 16, 1967

Members:
Susan Carr
Lester Martin
Harbert W. Warren
Archibutors

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

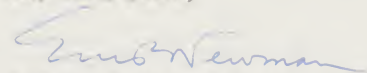
Gentlemen:

USAGG Coin #6 in our report has the helical marks of a lathe tool. It was shown that these tool marks were on the planchet before striking. The tool marks are an identical distance apart at all visible points (approximately .008 inches) and therefore resulted from a tool which was advanced by an automatic crossfeed when the planchet was being rotated. We have never been able to locate any other coin with such characteristics.

While we have not found evidence of any automatic cross-feed lathes being used in America by 1853, the idea was patented in England in 1835. However, for such a lathe to have been in California in 1853 is almost an impossibility due to the lack of development of manufacturing there by that time. The reason it would have had to be in California is that Coin #6 was struck at a time when the serif on the E of TWENTY, the E of EIGHT and the I of NINETEEN on the obverse die had already disappeared due to the closure of these parts in the die and when the reverse die had already broken in the lettering - all of these characteristics having developed from the use of the dies for production coinage in California.

Since our original report touched on this subject so lightly, these additional considerations are added.

Very truly yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

ENP/etb



July 26, 1967

Ref: Garland vs. Ryan

When the 16 in. bar report for the police work of a letter tool. It was shown that these tool marks were on the plunger before striking. The tool marks are identical distance apart at all visible points, (approximately .008 inches) and therefore resulted from a tool which was placed on an anti-static suspended in the plunger was being rotated. "6 have never been able to locate any other coin with such characteristics.

Since our original report touched on this subject only lightly, these additional considerations are added.

Very truly yours,

ERIC P. NUNAN MUSEUM
EDUCATION SOCIETY

ERN/ath

The Midas Touch



JUL 19, 1967

Let α be a real number and β a complex number. If α is rational, then $\alpha\beta$ is a real number. If α is irrational, then $\alpha\beta$ is a complex number.

2. The fact of your admission to the University will not determine your success in completing the law course. The reason ~~is that~~ for you to be admitted I *do not know* if you have taken enough classes in sciences and in English. Many of our students will be sent to a college to complete their education.

The date has not been set for the hearing. The trial has to take until the first day of the convention. I must select a time that will not conflict with either Herb Brown or Lester Brown.

15 If you desire to have a court reporter report at your own expense, I am not
16 ~~interested~~ interested who was present in my.

It is also available in Dave Farmer - and appears as a witness for the Ryan.

Your obliging fr. John D. Finn, Jr. is most welcome to be present.

If you have any additional questions please let me know what they might be and I shall endeavor to answer them. I would.

~~Confidential~~

Formula ⁴ says, "If ϕ is a formula for the first-order language

cc: Mr. Leo A. Moore - Walter Martin - Herbert F. Young - Otto F. New an

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 25, 1967

Mr. Arthur Kasia
Wellinbeck-Kasia Co.
400 Loyal Union Bldg.
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Sir:

On June 13, 1967 Paul asked us to send to John Ford your three V&B pieces which you loaned us. Because of instructions to us in a letter from Ronnie Carr dated January 11, 1967 we asked for a further directive from the PVO Arbitration Panel in our letter to Ronnie Carr dated June 19, 1967.

Yesterday we received a copy of Ronnie Carr's letter of July 19, 1967 to John Ford indicating that you had satisfied the Panel as to agreeing that the Panel could examine them after John Ford had.

Accordingly they are being sent to John Ford today by Registered Mail. We are sorry all these complications have arisen and realize that your position has not been an easy one.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

CC: Mr. Ronnie Carr
Mr. Herbert W. Warren
Mr. Lester Merkin —
Mr. Leo J. Young
Mr. John J. Ford, Jr.

ENY
atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 25, 1967

Mr. John D. Ford, Jr.
178 Sandrickson Avenue
Saratoga Centre
Long Island, New York

Re: Garland vs. Egan

Dear John:

In accordance with our enclosed copy of letter
to Arthur Egan we enclose herewith the three 10Y3
MILAD 220 pieces loaned to us by the Egan's. We were
instructed by Paul Egan (6/13/67 letter) to tell you
to be very careful in the handling of these pieces.

After you have finished with them we are
advised that the understanding is that you are to send
them to the PMG Arbitration Panel.

Sincerely yours,



for
ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

CC: Mr. Connie Gave
Mr. Herbert M. Bergen
Mr. Lester Garkin
Mr. Leo A. Young
Mr. Arthur Egan

REGISTERED MAIL;
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

E-P
atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 26, 1967

Mr. Arnold Carr
P.O. Box 1313
Vallejo, California

Dear Arnold:

Re: Garland vs. Carr

In your letter of July 20, 1967 you asked if we could explain the significance of the Garland specimen being thicker and larger in diameter than the Carr specimen.

We have never seen the Carr specimen and do not have any details concerning it. However, when a coin is 900 fine with percent 10 gold, the impurities weigh 10% (100 fine) of the gold's total weight. If there is more silver in an impurity in one coin's coin or more copper in an impurity in another coin, these coins would have different specific gravities and a different cubic volume even though their weight was the same, silver having a higher specific gravity than copper.

The collar used in the striking of the Garland piece has large spaces in between the 170 reads while the Carr piece probably has much smaller indentations in between the 162 reads. This might affect the thickness because the volume of the coin is changed by the amount of metal needed to fill the needed space. Since the coins were each struck in different collars, the outside diameter of the collars could deviate.

It was the position in our laboratory that a false collar with the wrong number of reads was used in striking the Garland coin and this collar produced reads which are trapezoidal in cross section with inclined sides of remarkable straightness.

We hope these thoughts will help you in analyzing your measurements.

Sincerely yours,



EPN/etb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

CC: Mr. Lester Herkin
Mr. Herbert A. Bergen

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6451 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 26, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Orr
P.O. Box 1113
Tulare, California

Re: Garland vs. Dean

Dear Ronnie:

In your letter of July 19, 1967 to John J. Ford and in your letter to me of July 20, 1967, you stated that you would like to have me present in Miami during the August 7-12 period. Unfortunately I will not be able to attend.

Last year I was asked to attend the International Numismatic Congress which began August 28, 1967, in Copenhagen, and was subsequently asked to give a paper in addition to writing up American numismatic research progress. I had to use my own and my wife's vacation time for the trip to Europe and won't be back longer Sep in connection with my regular employment. Therefore, in January, my wife and I arranged to buy a car and leave seven countries behind the Iron Curtain during August.

We are sure you realize that for one year since the hearing began in Chicago, in August, 1966, we have tried to answer and have stood ready to answer, to the best of our ability, all inquiries concerning our testimony or otherwise relating to the arbitration. The fact that others have withheld questions as long as not of our seeing.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

cc: Mr. Lester Merkin
Mr. Herbert S. Bergen

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

July 26, 1967 (2-16-67) copy

Dear Lesher:

Here is the list for the identification of the owners of the 19400 coins mentioned in the Eric S. Newman testimony. This will assist you in better understanding the Newman report.

- 1 James Gless
- 2 James Gless
- 3 James Gless
- 4 James Gless
- 5 Paul Garland
- 6 Herbert Tobias
- 7 James Gless (Proof "fake")
- 8 Normal Collection
- 9 Normal Collection
- 10 Johns Hopkins University
- 11 Johns Hopkins University
- 12 -- 12 Normal Collection (Proof "fake")
- 13 -- 13 Eric S. Newman
- 14 -- 14 Perry Ferman
- 15 -- 15 ?
- 16 Kargin Brothers
- 17 Kargin Brothers
- 18 Kargin Brothers
- 19 Eric S. Newman
- 20 John J. Ford, Jr.
- 21 John J. Ford, Jr.
- 22 John J. Ford, Jr.
- 23 John J. Ford, Jr.
- 24 John J. Ford, Jr.
- 25 John J. Ford, Jr.

Perk Bergen will be in New York August 3rd. and will be paying you a visit. It will afford him an opportunity to bring you up-to-date on matters.

For our hearing date ... date Wed. Aug. 9th. at 2:00 p.m. and Thurs. Aug. 10th. at 10:00 a.m. need with your approval. We might possibly have to go into a second day. How far those times are not conflicting with Bergen or myself. Now the question is, "Will you be affected ~~by~~ those dates?" If so, please discuss it with Perk when he sees you. All free this end.

Cordially,

The Midas Touch

July 27, 1967

Mr. John J. Ford, Jr.
Numismatist
176 Hendrickson Avenue
Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y. 11570

Dear Mr. Ford:

(1)
I have before me your most interesting letter concerning your continuing study of California gold coins struck by the "U. S. Assay Office of Gold," at San Francisco, California, dated 1853.

In an effort to place your questions in proper perspective, our technical people feel that we should review the situation surrounding Mint problems, including availability of refined metals during the early history of the Mint.

The Act of April 2, 1792, which established the first U. S. Mint, stated that gold coins were to be composed of "gold, silver, and copper." The Eagle was to contain $247\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure gold or 270 grains of standard gold. The coin was to consist of 926.6 parts per thousand of gold, the balance of the alloy being "silver and copper, in such proportions not exceeding one half silver"

The Act of January 18, 1837, provided that the standard for gold coins should be "that of 1000 parts by weight, 900 shall be of pure metal, and 100 of alloy; and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper and silver; provided that the silver do not exceed one-half of the whole alloy."

The Coinage Act of February 12, 1873, provided "that the alloy of gold coin shall be of copper, or of copper and silver; but the silver shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy."

The reduction in the permissible amount of silver accomplished by the later legislation, was simply taking into account the progress that had occurred in the extraction and refining of gold bullion.

The ancient practice, and one used extensively in the early steps of development of the California gold lodes, consisted of exposure of native grains of gold or crudely crushed and pulverized gold ores to a high temperature in a crude furnace lined with bone ash. If subjected

7/27/67

to a blast of air when molten, virtually all of the base metals, by this fire refining procedure, were oxidized and retained in the bone ash, leaving a precious metal button.

The gold button always contained silver, and depending upon the skill with which the work was done, a certain amount of copper. Such metal was accepted by the Mints as "unparted." Such fire refined deposits, if they met the Mint's empirical test for "toughening," were blended together after assay so as to make coinage ingots that would meet statutory requirements.

In short, it was not until just prior to the passage of the Act of 1873, that other refining methods employing acid processes, provided for the separation and purification of gold and silver. Thus, the amount of silver in gold coins could be reduced to not more than "one-tenth of the whole alloy."

It is probable that private coins of the period were made under similar conditions; i.e., the presence of varying amounts of silver and copper in such coins is to be expected. Private coins were not required to meet the above composition requirements.

Based upon the above background and the analyses of the subject gold coins as reported by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, we are able to conclude as follows regarding the pieces:

1. The three coins do not meet the legal requirements as to fineness for United States coins manufactured during the period.
2. The amounts of gold contained in the coins, as reported, range from 88 to 91%. These are reasonably close to what might have been expected of a private mint producing nominally 900 fine pieces at that time.
3. The silver content of the coins ranges from 8.0 to 9.0%. This is approximately twice the permitted amount for United States coins, but would seem to represent reasonably good private practice in line with the state of the art during the period.

However, in our opinion, a counterfeiter could have made up and produced alloys of the same compositions at any time since the coins were first manufactured. Our only interpretation of the analytical results is that they do not conclusively prove the coins to be counterfeit.

Your letter states, in part, "The coins turned out to have entirely different amounts of both gold and silver, the amounts being mathematically

Mr. Ford

- 3 -

7/27/67

even and apparently the result of deliberate intent on the part of the makers rather than the result of chance. It is now my thought that I have hit upon just about positive evidence that these coins are anything but false, and that they are clearly the result of United States Assay Office experimentation."

Our technical staff does not believe these conclusions are justified. Since we do not have available the specific tolerances which were maintained by the United States Assay Office of Gold in the manufacture of its coins, we feel that the amounts of gold and the amounts of silver contained in the three questioned pieces are substantially the same, rather than "entirely different." Also, we feel that you are misinterpreting the reported analytical values as being "mathematically even." This matter can be determined by your discussing the matter with the analysts, but we interpret the gold analysis results as having been reported to the nearest 1%. That is to say, Examination No. 67.12 reports Gold as 88.0%, meaning that the gold content probably is nearer to 88% than it is to either 87 or 89%. It is likely that the results are an average of several reliable assay determinations which has been rounded off to the nearest full percent. Further, since the three alloys would be indistinguishable in their manufacturing and coining properties it is not likely that any mint would have considered making them as "experimental metal alloys."

Based on our experience with counterfeit United States Gold Coins, we feel that there have been many places throughout the world, during the past ten years, where such pieces as those in question could have been counterfeited profitably if they could have been marketed at \$150 or more.

We regret that we have not been of more assistance to you in this matter, but we feel that you must rely on more conclusive evidence than composition by x-ray fluorescent analysis to conclude that you "have hit upon just about positive evidence that these coins are anything but false." While such analyses may prove that a questioned coin is not what it is purported to be, they cannot prove that such a piece is genuine. Additional evidence is necessary.

If there is additional information which we might be able to furnish, we shall do our best to assist you.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Eva Adams
Eva Adams
Director of the Mint



Research Laboratory

\$20.00 Gold Coin 1853, 900 fine
 United States Assay Office of Gold
 San Francisco
 "Franklin hoard coin" USACG-III
 Weight 514.6 grains

Property of Mr. Harry J. Forman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

- Obv. Vertical field scratch from l. side of upright of second T in STATES to scroll at a point above r. stand of T in THOUS. Vertical dig in field below scroll directly below l. side of H in THOUS. Shallow surface dig in field opposite shield between (closer to) U of UNITED and T of TWENTY.
- Rev. Defect in field following center of E in OFFICE; light diagonal scratch from this point to center of l. stand of N in FRANCISCO. Spot in field near right frame line, diagonally below Y of ASSAY.

.....

Analysis of the coin by X-ray fluorescence to determine the percentage of gold and silver or copper in the alloy; carried out by Florence E. Whitmore, Research Laboratory, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; requested by John J. Ford, Jr., Long Island, New York.

Gold %	Silver %
91.0	8.0

Weight of gold coin: 33 gr. 345 mg. or 514.6 grains;
 specific gravity 17.945 (rel. humidity 46, temp. 77°F.)

Museum No. T.L. 13,428
 Examination No. 67.10
 May 5, 1967

Florence E. Whitmore
 Technical Assistant



Research Laboratory

\$20.00 Gold Coin 1853, 900 fine
United States Assay Office of Gold
San Francisco
"Franklin hoard coin" USAOG-104
Weight 516.6 grains

Property of Mr. Werner Amelingmeier, Merrick, New York

Obv. Pin-point rim dig above l. stand of A in STATES. Diagonal dig in field below l. stand of first T in STATES. Curved scratch in r. field above scroll end pointing between ER of AMERICA.

Rev. Nick in border field at a point just below 11'o'clock.

.....

Analysis of the coin by X-ray fluorescence to determine the percentage of gold and silver or copper in the alloy; carried out by Florence E. Whitmore, Research Laboratory, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, requested by John J. Ford, Jr., Long Island, New York.

Gold	Silver	Copper
<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
89.0	9.0	0.5-1.0

Weight of gold coin: 33 gr. 476 mg. or 516.6 grains,
specific gravity 17.44 (rel. humidity 46, temp. 77°F.)

Museum No. T.L. 13,429
Examination No. 67.11
May 5, 1967

Florence E. Whitmore
Technical Assistant



Research Laboratory

\$20.00 Gold Coin
United States Assay Office of Gold
San Francisco
"Franklin hoard coin"
Weight 516.0 grains

1853, 900 fine

USAOG-

Property of Mr. Henry H. Clifford, Los Angeles, California

Obv.

Rev.

.....

Analysis of the coin by X-ray fluorescence to determine the percentage of gold and silver or copper in the alloy; carried out by Florence E. Whitmore, Research Laboratory, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; requested by John J. Ford, Jr., Long Island, New York.

Gold	Silver	Copper	Iron
<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
88.0	8.5	3.0	trace

Weight of gold coin: 33 gr. 437.4 mg. or 516.0 grains;
specific gravity 17.41 (rel. humidity 46, temp. 77°F.)

Museum No. T.L. 13,430
Examination No. 67.12
May 5, 1967

Alfred E. G. Smith
Technical Assistant



OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

July 27, 1967

Mr. John J. Ford, Jr.
Numismatist
176 Hendrickson Avenue
Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ford:

I have before me your most interesting letter concerning your continuing study of California gold coins struck by the "U. S. Assay Office of Gold," at San Francisco, California, dated 1853.

In an effort to place your questions in proper perspective, our technical people feel that we should review the situation surrounding Mint problems, including availability of refined metals during the early history of the Mint.

The Act of April 2, 1792, which established the first U. S. Mint, stated that gold coins were to be composed of "gold, silver, and copper." The Eagle was to contain $247\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure gold or 240 grains of standard gold. The coin was to consist of 916.6 parts per thousand of gold, the balance of the alloy being "silver and copper, in such proportions not exceeding one half silver"

The Act of January 18, 1837, provided that the standard for gold coins should be "that of 1000 parts by weight, 900 shall be of pure metal, and 100 of alloy; and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper and silver, provided that the silver do not exceed one-half of the whole alloy."

The Coinage Act of February 12, 1873, provided "that the alloy of gold coin shall be of copper, or of copper and silver; but the silver shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy."

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The ancient practice, and one used extensively in the early steps of development of the California gold lodes, consisted of exposure of native grains of gold or crudely crushed and pulverized gold ores to a high temperature in a crude furnace lined with bone ash. If subjected



Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

7/27/67

to a blast of air when molten, virtually all of the base metals, by this fire refining procedure, were oxidized and retained in the bone ash, leaving a precious metal button.

The gold button always contained silver, and depending upon the skill with which the work was done, a certain amount of copper. Such metal was accepted by the Mints as "unparted." Such fire refined deposits, if they met the Mint's empirical test for "toughening," were blended together after assay so as to make coinage ingots that would meet statutory requirements.

In short, it was not until just prior to the passage of the Act of 1873, that other refining methods employing acid processes, provided for the separation and purification of gold and silver. Thus, the amount of silver in gold coins could be reduced to not more than "one-tenth of the whole alloy."

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3. The silver content of the coins ranges from 8.0 to 9.0%. This is approximately twice the permitted amount for United States coins, but would seem to represent reasonably good private practice in line with the state of the art during the period.

However, in our opinion, a counterfeiter could have made up and produced alloys of the same compositions at any time since the coins were first manufactured. Our only interpretation of the analytical results is that they do not conclusively prove the coins to be counterfeit.

Your letter states, in part, "The coins turned out to have entirely different amounts of both gold and silver, the amounts being mathematically

Mr. Ford

- 3 -

7/27/67

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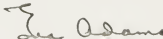
Our technical staff does not believe these conclusions are justified. Since we do not have available the specific tolerances which were maintained by the United States Assay Office of Gold in the manufacture of its coins, we feel that the amounts of gold and the amounts of silver contained in the three questioned pieces are substantially the same, rather than "entirely different." Also, we feel that you are misinterpreting the reported analytical values as being "mathematically even." This matter can be determined by your discussing the matter with the analysts, but we interpret the gold analysis results as having been reported to the nearest 1%. That is to say, Examination No. 67.12 reports Gold as 88.0%, meaning that the gold content probably is nearer to 88% than it is to either 87 or 89%. It is likely that the results are an average of several reliable assay determinations which has been rounded off to the nearest full percent. Further, since the three alloys would be indistinguishable in their manufacturing and coining properties it is not likely that any mint would have considered making them as "experimental metal alloys."

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We regret that we have not been of more assistance to you in this matter, but we feel that you must rely on more conclusive evidence than composition by x-ray fluorescent analysis to conclude that you "have hit upon just about positive evidence that these coins are anything but false." While such analyses may prove that a questioned coin is not what it is purported to be, they cannot prove that such a piece is genuine. Additional evidence is necessary.

If there is additional information which we might be able to furnish, we shall do our best to assist you.

Sincerely,



Eva Adams

Director of the Mint

EA is using weak language.
Summary: she disregards all her The MFA assay & says my files could make up such alloys.
BUT THE COIN'S GENUINENESS OR FALSITY DOES NOT DEPEND ON THESE ASSAYS.
My analysis has made without reference therein. She ignores the question of how
files could have been made.

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

July 31, 1967

Dear Lester:

Please bring with you
Please bring with you ¹⁵ 15 More your set of the LARGE Eric J. Norman photo-
graphs. Hope you have them. Don't want to find him and only three of
mine are left someone didn't return them to me. It might be of
value to compare some notes with the photo set.

Thank you looking up and we all may get-together before the meeting
in January very early.

George, I remain,

Best,
Ronnie

2

The Midas Touch

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
MAIN BUILDING

August 11, 1967

Miss Adams:

Ruth Picknell brought the enclosed memo to Jim Rowley, dated April 12, 1966, to the office to give us a little more information on the subject. You will note from the letter from Ford, dated September 30, 1966, that the 1853 pieces are not considered an obligation of the United States and the Secret Service will take no action regarding counterfeit coins. This is somewhat similar to the German coins referred to in the April 12th memo. However, anybody making these pieces, although not guilty of violating the counterfeit statutes, apparently is in violation of the Gold Reserve Act Regulations. Accordingly, the Gold and Silver Division would be interested in any information on the manufacture and circulation of such pieces.

See you Monday.



F. W. Tate.

Frederick W. Tate

Room 2064

Ext. 5877



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

HERBERT M. BERGEN

First Vice President

604 No. Harbor Blvd., FULLERTON, CALIF. 92632

October 19, 1967

Dear Ronnie:

Enclosing photocopy of invoice from Walter C. McCrone for microprobe tests of two gold coins. I paid this with my check as shown. I have now paid out total of \$610.00 for panel tests. So far I have received \$250.00 from PNO. Have billed ANA for \$250.00 they agreed to contribute. Where is the other \$110.00 coming from? Who will help?

You will recall that Mr. Watkins had the promise of free tests, (activation analysis and X-Ray fluorescence) by Mr. Maynard Pro of the U. S. Government, concerning which I sent you copy of letter from Watkins to Pro dated 9/1/67. I firmly believe we should accept this offer of a free test even if it extends our time of final decision. Think this over so we can decide what to do when we meet at Disneyland.

For your information, I am going to Denver next Monday and from there to Montana and North Dakota to look after several oil wells we have drilling now. I expect to be back by November 1st, but should I be delayed a day or so I will call you or Lester at Disneyland. I should surely make it back by Saturday, November 4th. So dont give me up.

I was greatly amused by the two letters, one from John Ford and the other from his legal beagle, Mr. Finn. Evidently the stand we took about the Breen evidence gave them something to ponder over. How can they take it back after they once introduced it after the Miami meeting? Finn should have "mixed emotions" about that bit of legal maneuvering we pulled on his client.

The thing that really bothers me is that both Newman and Ford with his mouthpiece are not parties to the dispute over the Garland coin. The disputants are Ryan and Garland. The more I think about it the more I want to talk to my lawyer about this. Newman on one side and Ford on the other are only acting as expert witnesses.

My further thought on this case is that we should advise all parties that we are in the act of bringing the United States Government into this case to help us decide it. In a way we have already a Government agency taking an interest and you might say an active part, namely, The Mint. Now, if we get Mr. Pro to make tests for us we really have the Government taking a hand in the case. I wonder if Mr. Finn will like that?

You show this to Lester Merkin if you see him before I see you.
Merio, my Dear Watson.

Herbert M. Bergen

Please return

STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED & FRANK

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10005

ARTHUR L. STRASSER (1908-1967)

212-964-6500

CABLE "STERIC, NEW YORK"

TELEX 620223

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1700 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
202-296-3300

October 19, 1967

OUR REFERENCE

MILTON R. ACKMAN
FRANKLIN L. DAN
JOHN F. PINN, JR.
ARTHUR FLEISCHER JR.
HANS J. FRANK
WALTER J. FRIED
VICTOR S. FRIEDMAN
HERBERT L. GALANT
SAM HARRIS
EDWIN HELLER
LESLIE A. JACOBSON
RICHARD D. LOENGARD, JR.
FREDERICK LUBCHER
BENJAMIN NATSOU
DANIEL B. RUSNER
ROBERT H. PROSKAL
WILLIAM I. REDELMAN
LAURENCE ROSENTHAL
PETER J. RYAN
LEON SILVERMAN
HERMANN E. SIMON
GEORGE A. SPIEGELBERG
LEWIS A. STERN

Mr. Paul E. Garland
608 Mountain View Avenue
Maryville, Tenn. 37801

Re: Paul Garland-Thomas Ryan Arbitration
Regarding Genuineness of USAOG 1853
Double Eagle, Testimony John J. Ford,
Jr. Expert Witness on behalf of
Thomas Ryan Sustaining Genuineness.

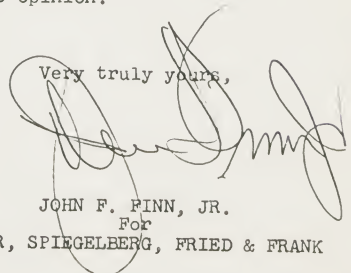
Dear Sir:

The Arbitration Panel has requested our client, Mr. John J. Ford, Jr., to furnish you with a copy of his expert opinion in the above entitled matter which was presented at the final arbitration hearing last August in Miami Beach, Florida when you were present.

Our client is agreeable to comply with such request upon your undertaking a commitment to him similar to that received from the Panel namely the expert opinion is delivered to you solely for your personal use and purposes in this arbitration and it is not, nor is any of its contents, now or hereafter, in part or in whole, to be directly or indirectly, exhibited, displayed, quoted or disseminated, to any other or others and in no event whatever is it to be, directly or indirectly, disclosed or exhibited, to Messrs. Newman, Schloss, Fuld, Pittman or any news or publication media or their agents, employees or representatives except upon first securing from Mr. Ford his prior specific written authorization and consent thereto. In the event you make any comment to or send any writing to the Panel regarding it a copy must be simultaneously sent Mr. Ford.

For your convenience in indicating your acquiescence in this arrangement we enclose herewith an additional copy of this letter and ask you to countersign it in the space provided and promptly return it to me in the enclosed air mail, stamped, self-addressed envelope whereupon we are authorized by Mr. Ford to forthwith transmit you a copy of the said expert opinion.

Very truly yours,



JOHN F. PINN, JR.
For

STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED & FRANK

JFF:JVG
Enclosure

JOHN J. FORD, JR.

Namismatist

176 HENDRICKSON AVE.
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L.I., N.Y.

October 30, 1967

Mr. Don Taxay
c/o Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum
1254 Avenue of Americas
New York, N.Y. 10020

Dear Don:


I am sending to you herewith a copy of my report on the Franklin Hoard of USAOG coins, presented in Miami Beach two and a half months ago at the ANA Convention. Also, you will find in the enclosed envelope a copy of the report by Walter Breen concerning the Franklin find. You will note some similarity between my report and that of Walter Breen's, as both were prepared from the same notations. Since some of Walter's comments were so pertinent, I utilized them in full. The "stealing" was a one way street, as Walter, to this date, has not seen a copy of my report.

I am also enclosing herewith the various actual size photographs that you indicated you wanted to study. I appreciate your making me a list of these, and I hope that you can get them back to me quickly, as I am concerned about the possibility of any of them getting lost. I am glad that you are satisfied with the 8x10 inch enlargements of the Mitchelson material, and if you need any additional enlarged photographs please do not hesitate to ask for them.

I am very pleased that you have decided to make a formal study of the USAOG controversy. I have long valued your objective approach to various situations, and I know full well that you have a mind of your own. If you need any additional assistance, please do not hesitate to call upon me. This particularly applies if you wish to physically study any of the Franklin Hoard material still in my possession.

Very best personal regards.

Sincerely,


John J. Ford, Jr.
(AT THE OFFICE)

JJF:dn

P.S. At your convenience, kindly drop off the USAOG microfilm that you ~~made~~ made at the National Archives.

November 2, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
P.O. Box 1113
Tulare, Cal. 93274

Dear Ronnie:

This is my first opportunity to answer your letter of October 19th which arrived while I was in Chicago attending the PNC show. I have not had a chance to reply earlier because I have been involved with a local non-numismatic problem concerning a high pressure gas transmission line that the local utility company is putting in the Street in front of my home.

I have been and am even more desirous than you to ascertain the names of the Bank Teller and Bank President in the local Phoenix, Arizona area Bank from whom Paul Franklin obtained most of the USAOG items. I thought that I had made my arrangement with Paul Franklin clear, in discussing it verbally and in writing several times. That agreement with Franklin being that he would never disclose to me specific names and his sources. This USAOG situation was no exception of that rule.

In late August 1966, my wife and I visited Phoenix almost immediately following the Chicago ANA Convention. At that time I realized it would be desirable for me to have some form of written evidence regarding Franklin's source of the USAOG material. Accordingly, I asked him to visit the Bank President to establish that (a) the Bank President knew Franklin, and (b) that he also knew that Franklin obtained the various USAOG items from Lynn. To assist Franklin in obtaining this evidence I prepared an outline of a letter that would cover the desired information and one which at the same time would keep the banker from becoming involved in any personal difficulties, income tax or otherwise. I believe that Paul made two trips on this phase of the matter with his contact with the result that on the second trip I was given two unpublished USAOG coins and one similar "Proofing piece." These were delivered to me by Franklin with the understanding that I could "pay anything for them that I wished," on the assumption that I was not to bother or involve the man in the Bank. Subsequently I took these three pieces with me to San Francisco and I showed them to you, Leo and Gary Young and repeated the story as Franklin told it to me. I believe that this was on September 2, 1966.

After returning home I wrote several letters to Paul Franklin and made several telephone calls to him, all in connection with my effort to obtain some kind of a written statement from the President of the local Bank in the Phoenix area. As a result of

my persistence Franklin reported that the Bank President was going to have his lawyer contact me, but I never heard from either the Bank President or his lawyer.

I have never met or spoken to any one in connection with the origin of these USAOG items other than Paul Franklin. You undoubtedly know that Franklin left his wife and family last January after making support provisions for them. One of his sons left with him. After January I received two or three letters from Franklin, the last dated in April of this year. I have heard that he returned to this country from abroad with his fifteen year old son in May, but neither his wife nor I have knowledge of his present whereabouts. It was my fervent wish and intent to have Paul at the hearing in Miami Beach, Florida, so that he could tell you and the other Panel members the source of the USAOG items. I knew that I could prove the coins authentic but having Franklin present would "put the icing on the cake." I could not get him there because I could not locate him and I doubt if he has any concern whatever about the investigation or of my interest in having him cooperate.

I fail to see the similarity between my having secured a copy of Newman's accusations and my strong feeling, in view of Newman's repeated affronts to the Panel and his refusal to follow its suggestions if not in fact its directions, that under any conceivable theory Newman is not entitled to have a copy of my report and opinion. I am not interested in pointing out to Newman the areas of invalidity of his views and the mistaken background on which those views were built. The Panel made it clear that it would not later accept a further additional report from Newman and, therefore, what other purpose could my giving Newman a copy of my report accomplish except to advance his education something in which I have no interest. I did an enormous amount of work on my report for the express purpose of clarifying the USAOG matter and assisting the Panel, but decline to utilize my report to educate Newman.

It was clearly understood among all concerned in Miami Beach that neither Newman nor I should continue disseminating our opinion on the subject after August 12, 1967, but from that point on the matter was in the hands of the Panel. I thought that I had previously made it clear to the Panel members that I have nothing to withhold and have withheld nothing from them and have no intention of doing so except stopping at the point my efforts are to be used to educate Newman. However, as requested by the Panel, I had the copy of my report and opinion sent to Paul Garland.

Very truly yours,

John J. Ford, Jr.

JJF:dn
cc- L. Merkin, H. Bergen,
L. A. Young

XXXXXXXXXXXXX
65 East 56th Street

November 11, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Box 1113
Tulare, California 93274

Dear Ronnie:

I'm enclosing the confidential material which I have examined quite thoroughly. Needless to say, I'm impressed. Here are my suggestions. There is no doubt that we will have to call the government in for assistance. I'd like to meet with you and Herb at the Southern Cal Convention in February in order to discuss this and other problems.

We did not anticipate the need for funds and it does disturb me that we have been actually carrying the ordinary expenses. I believe it is an imposition to us that no one seems interested. I'm particularly miffed because Herb has had to lay out the funds. I wonder where the money will come from? I don't know how much good it will do to contact whoever it may be at the ANA and PNG. However, the above can be used as a reason for turning the mess over to the government.

By the way, I'll be making contact with regard to the Cruik Glass. The quarter eagles arrived safely and I'll get in touch with you shortly.

Regards,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

November 13, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr, Chairman
FAR Arbitration Panel
P.O. Box 1113
Tulare, California

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

Dear Ronnie:

In the August, 1967 Miami testimony of John J. Ford, Jr., there was submitted certain evidence which we believe can resolve the entire issue in this proceeding in favor of the claimant. It consists of a reference on page 7 to certain correspondence which is set out in full as Appendix Items 4, 5 and 7.

Item 7 is a letter dated November 9, 1952 from Paul Franklin to John J. Ford, Jr. Items 4 and 5 purport to be letters dated September, 1953 and October 14, 1953 from F. Korff to Paul Franklin. A study of the F. Korff letters and the facts relating to them shows them in our opinion to be spurious documents prepared by Paul Franklin to give false pedigree to two \$20 Blake & Co. coins. We have not seen the Blake & Co. coins and therefore would hesitate to form an opinion as to whether they were spurious, but since they were removed from regular listing in A Guide Book of United States Coins we assume others have challenged their genuineness.

The content of the F. Korff letters is very contrived and artificial. The letters indicate that F. Korff has numismatic knowledge. He points out the wear on one \$20 coin and states that the other is off center and soldered to a gold link. He notes that the \$20 pieces have the same die impression as the bars he sold Franklin. He states that these two \$20 coins "were never put in circulation" and then says he "could be wrong". His sister is hesitant in selling and yet he lets her sell the nice specimen and keep the mutilated one. He states he doesn't know if the offer of Paul Franklin is fair or not, but then states that the coin should bring a considerable amount more. After having the coin photographed he sends the coin itself to Franklin for Ford to see.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

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November 13, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr, Chairman
FVN Arbitration Panel

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

Ford on page 7 of his testimony correctly admits that this correspondence "seems missing".

F. Korff in both of his letters to Franklin gives his address as "Mesa Arizona" and omits any street address. In 1953, Mesa was the third largest city in Arizona, having a population of over 20,000 (16,790 in the 1950 U. S. Census and 33,772 in the 1960 U.S. Census). To omit an entire address from a letter written on paper without a letterhead would not be unusual but to put only the city and omit the street address in such important letters is most unusual, particularly when so large a city was involved.

When, however, the unusual features of the November 9, 1952 Franklin letter are compared with the unusual features of the two 1953 F. Korff letters the following similarities appear.

1. In each of the three letters there is a semicolon after the salutation. A comma is proper in some circumstances and a colon in others, but there is no correct use of a semicolon after any salutation. For letters written by two different people to have the same error is surprising.

2. In each of the three letters there is excessive and nonuniform spacing between sentences in the same paragraph. In the September, 1953 Korff letter there are five space units after the period in lines 11, 15 and 23 of the text, four units in lines 2 and 10 and three units in lines 5, 8, 13, 17, 18 and 20. In the October, 1953 Korff letter there are six space units after the period on line 3, five units on line 15, four units on line 5 and three units on line 14. Similarly in the 1952 Franklin letter there are four space units after the period on line 15 and three units in line 8. Incidentally, in the 1964 Franklin letter (Appendix item 13) there are four space units in line 9 on the first page and in line 26 on the second page, three units in other portions, two units in others, etc. It is an unusual typewriting habit to have excessive nonuniform spacing between sentences in the same paragraph and the fact that F. Korff and Paul Franklin both have the habit is surprising.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

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November 13, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr, Chairman
PND Arbitration Panel

Re: Korff vs. Evan

3. In each of the three letters there is unnecessary and improper capitalization of words. In the F. Korff September, 1953 letter "Hister" is capitalized in line 13 and not capitalized in line 7. In the F. Korff October, 1953 letter "Hister" and "Companies" are both improperly capitalized. In the Franklin 1952 letter "Gold bar" is capitalized in line 7. Incidentally, Franklin's 1964 letter (Appendix item 13) on lines 20 and 21 has "Known" and "Coin" improperly capitalized. This is the result of a style of emphasis by capitalization and not the result of typographical error. For both F. Korff and Paul Franklin to have the same habit is surprising.

4. In each of the three letters a comma is improperly omitted after the complimentary close. "Sincerely yours" has no punctuation following it in the Franklin letter and "Alfred" and "Sincerely" have no punctuation following them in the F. Korff letters. For both F. Korff and Paul Franklin to make the identical omission of proper punctuation is startling.

5. When one compares the signatures in each of the three letters and finds the F in F. Korff and the F in Franklin each to be a mirror image block capital letter with virtually the same angular position of components and with the middle crossbar overlapping the upright in the same manner. An ordinary block capital F has its upright on the left, with crossbars to the right. The F in each signature has the same style of top, and the same style of angular descent and the same style of angular rise toward the following letter. For F. Korff and Paul Franklin to have such identities in handwriting in the only two comparable letters common to both names is beyond coincidence with respect to these letters and removes any reasonable doubt as to their sameness.

It is obvious to me from the five distinctive correlations between the letters of F. Korff and the letters of Paul Franklin that the F. Korff letters were typewritten and signed by Paul Franklin. He used a different typewriter and spacing. He made deliberate errors on Korff's behalf by omitting punctuation from the city and date. Paul Franklin stated at the Chicago hearing that he had only a trade school education. Therefore he

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

Page 4
Mr. Ronnie Orr, Chairman
FNG Arbitration Panel

December 13, 1987

Re: Garland vs. Ross

could readily have demonstrated the salutation and omitted punctuation from the complimentary close of letters because of lack of sufficient formal training. He could survcuently have the habit of pressing the space bar on the typewriter while thinking about his next sentence as typewriter spacing would undoubtedly result in uniform space units between sentences in the same paragraph. He had the habit of capitalizing for emphasis. He deliberately omitted the street address to deter anyone from trying to find or contact F. Corff. He deliberately used an initial for F. Corff's first name to deter anyone from further identifying him. He used 00105 to give the illusion of F. Corff living in an area of the United States with Spanish background. The foregoing cannot all be coincidental. In the F. Corff letters there are just too many unctural similarities to the Franklin letter and too many artificial elements to leave any doubt in our opinion that the F. Corff letters are Paul Franklin's creation.

If there were still any doubt remaining under the circumstances and falsity of the F. Corff letters there is convincing evidence that an F. Corff existed in 1953 in Mesa, Arizona.

(a) The Mountain States Telephone Company's Phoenix Metropolitan Area directories cover the City of Mesa. The directories published from 1950 through 1958 do not list F. Corff or any other Corff. He could certainly have afforded a telephone as his September 1953 letter says "I do not need the money".

(b) The voter registration records for all Mesa precincts for 1953 contain no F. Corff or any other Corff.

(c) The city directories for Mesa, Chandler and Phoenix, Arizona from 1953 through 1958 do not list an F. Corff or any other Corff.

(d) The probate and divorce indices of the records of the Superior Court of Arizona for Maricopa County do not list any F. Corff. Mesa and Phoenix are both in Maricopa County, Arizona.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

Page 5

Mr. Ronnie Carr, Chairman
196 Arbitration Panel

November 13, 1967

Re: Skrland vs. Ryan

(a) The Credit Union of Phoenix which covers the Mesa and Phoenix area has no file on F. Korff.

It therefore appears that F. Korff is a man that never was. He was created by Paul Franklin and a "Franklinstein" is exactly what he will be. It shows that Franklin created the Korff letters near the beginning of his numismatic manufacturing career apparently to dupe purchasers. The two 1855 126 Blake & Co. pieces referred to in the Korff letters were listed by Ford in the 11th edition of the Standard Catalogue of United States Coins (1954-55) with the words "2 known" and "One of these is misstruck and looped". Then in the 11th edition (1957) Ford, identified in the catalogue as in charge of "editorial Consultation and Supervision", inserted or permitted to be inserted inaccurate and deceptive language about the 1855 126 Blake & Co. pieces, namely, "The first specimen was unearthed by John J. Ford, Jr. in 1953, the second in 1954." "Unearthed" in a numismatic catalogue means " dug up " as many coins are so found. It does not mean merely discovered as the word is sometimes nontechnically used. The more serious inaccuracy, however, is that if John J. Ford, Jr., believed the content of the Korff letters, then Ford did not discover the pieces in any event. If anyone did, Franklin discovered them.

We felt that these findings should be promptly relayed to the Panel because of their effect on the entire case of the defendant. The Panel may wish to examine the original items in the Appendix of the Ford testimony, to check other Arizona records, or to have a handwriting and paper expert examine the signatures and paper of the questioned letters. The Panel may wish to re-develop this matter independently of us and we have no objection.

There are other discrepancies on the Ford testimony which in our opinion indicate that all of the Ford testimony should be disregarded as lacking veracity. Much of it which is stated as fact is either hearsay or developed to insulate Ford from Franklin. We are now making a study of all bank servers and bank presidents in the Phoenix area from 1950 to date and this will be relevant

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Central Avenue, St. Louis 3, Missouri

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November 13, 1967

Mr. Wendell Barr, President
and Administration Council

Re: DALLAS 28, 29

to corroborate note on pages 11 and 12 of the Ford testimony as to the unnamed president of an unnamed bank, in the Phoenix area, which merged into another unnamed bank.

We shall be glad to clarify anything in the foregoing which you feel may need it. I am sending two extra copies for your convenience.

Sincerely,



Yep

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN
KTO

RONNIE CARR



Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California
Telephone 686-2924
Area Code 209

Nov. 16, 1967

Mr. William Fendley
45 West 65th St.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Fendley:

Have yours of the 11th and 12th.

With all the Philadelphia area during December. We kind of up to New York and see you or at least he will telephone you. I told him that you wanted to discuss Charles Womack with him. If you want to write him perhaps it would be faster but more difficult to put into print. Charles has written his several times recently about the job. I told him to call until he spoke with you before giving Charles any more.

I have written about financial assistance. We have \$10.00 in debt. \$250.00 more quickly from the IRS. The IRS had promised another \$250.00. That leaves us with a debt of \$10.00. I am not working on that plus other funds for our own personal expenses.

The points raised although they might be interesting. See if there is any of the following types: Mt. Washington Beach Flow; Andertine; Green Oseque; Burrows; Linda; Prouva; Wheeling Local Flow.

I remain,

Cordially,

Ronnie

The Midas Touch

STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED & FRANK

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10005

TELEPHONE (212) 664-8670

CABLE: STRSFR NEW YORK
TELEX: 610423

REGISTERED OFFICE
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10005

November 20, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr, Chairman
P. O. Box 1113
Tulane, California

Mr. Lester Merkin
515 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Mr. Herbert Bergen
604 N. Harbor Blvd.
Fullerton, California

Re: Paul Garland-Thomas Ryan Arbitration
Regarding Genuineness of USAOG 1853
Double Eagle, Testimony John J. Ford,
Jr. Expert Witness on behalf of
Thomas Ryan Sustaining Genuineness.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the request contained in Mr. Carr's letter to Mr. Ford, dated November 13, 1967, there is enclosed with the copy of this letter sent Mr. Carr the originals of the said letters from which our client's exhibits 4, 4A and 5 were prepared. In view of the fact these letters were between others than Mr. Ford he does not have and believe never did have the original letters.

The enclosures are two letters, dated September, 1953 and October 18, 1953, sent to Paul Franklin by Mr. F. Korff. Reproductions of these letters were attached and made part of Mr. Ford's report and opinion.

This will confirm the arrangement between us these letters are transmitted for the purpose and with the limitation indicated in prior arrangements and as stated in Mr. Carr's letter they will be returned within two weeks.

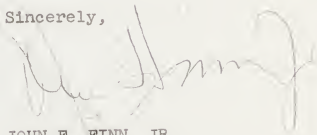
Mr. Ronnie Carr
Mr. Lester Merkin
Mr. Herbert Bergen

Page 2.

November 20, 1967

Please return said letters to this office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John F. Finn, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

JOHN F. FINN, JR.

JFF:JVG
Enclosures

P.S. The letter to Mr. Carr together with the enclosures
 are being sent certified mail, return receipt
 requested.

November 16, 1967

Mr. John F. Finn, Jr.
C/o Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried and Frank
120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005

Dear Mr. Finn:

Today I received a letter from Ronnie Carr in which he asked me to send him the original letters dated Sept. 1953 and Oct. 18, 1953, that were sent to Paul Franklin by Mr. F. Korff of Mesa, Arizona. These two letters were items nos. 4, 4A (second page), and 5, in the Appendix of my report on the USAOG coins.

At your convenience, would you kindly send these letters to Mr. Carr. Apparently, the Panel wishes to examine them as soon as possible, and Ronnie Carr tells me that they will be examined and returned within two weeks. Kindly advise him to return these exhibit letters to you and not to me. Many thanks!

Cordially,

John J. Ford, Jr.

cc: Mr. Ronnie Carr
Mr. Herbert Morgan
Mr. Lester Merkin ✓

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

November 17, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr, Chairman
FAC Arbitration Panel
P.O. Box 1113
Valencia, California

Re: Garland vs. Ryan

Dear Ronnie:

We thought it would interest you to know that the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress, pursuant to our inquiry, has stated in a letter to us dated November 15, 1967 that their records fail to disclose a copyright registration entitled "THE FRANKLIN GOLD OF UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD COINS", written by John J. Ford, Jr.

They advise us that their indices are usually six weeks late in posting and that, occasionally, this could be as much as eight weeks. Eight weeks prior to November 15, 1967 would be about September 15, 1967. Accordingly, it appears that at the time of the hearing, in Miami, the so-called copyrighted material submitted by John J. Ford, Jr. was not, in fact, copyrighted even though it so states.

Very truly yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/ath

November 24, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
P. O. Box 1113
Tulare, Calif. 93274

Dear Ronnie:

I have your letter of November 23rd and wanted to reply.

It was Mr. Finn's idea to ^{ULTIMATELY} copyright my opinion entitled "The Franklin Board of United States Army Office of Cold Coins." However, I was and am in full agreement with Mr. Finn concerning the registration of my work.

As I believe I have told you, I have asked Mr. Finn to let up on his exchange of correspondence with you and the other panel members. Unfortunately, the copyright situation is something that I really know little about, except in the broadest possible terms, and therefore I must refer your letter of November 23rd to Mr. Finn for reply. I trust that he will be able to explain to you the entire situation, particularly why the Copyright Office of the Library of the Congress has no record of a Copyright Registration for my report.

You have not made any request for any of the individual actual size photographs of the extraneous BLACK items from the Franklin Board. These are available, in small batches, and all you have to do is to give me some indication of what you specifically want to see. I have incorporated the set of photographs I took to Miami Beach into my card file, but will happily send whatever you need if you have specific wants. Walter Green's report in the BLACK situation includes a complete inventory of all items that I have seen or handled.

Very best personal regards.

Very truly yours,

JJF:dn John J. Ford, Jr.
CC: Lester Merkin, Herbert H. Bergen,
 Leo L. Young, John V. Finn.

November 29, 1967

Miss Florence E. Whitmore
Research Laboratory
Museum of Fine Arts
Boston, Mass. 02115

Dear Miss Whitmore:

Last May 5th you prepared Museum certificates Nos. T.L. 13,428, 13,429, 13,430. These were in connection with Examination Nos. 67.10, 67.11, 67.12.

Your examinations were in accordance with my request that you analyze three United States Assay Office of Gold twenty dollar gold coins by X-Ray fluorescence to determine the percentage of gold and silver or copper in the alloy of each coin.

You might remember that we discussed over the telephone prior to your making the aforementioned tests the type of analysis that my studies required. I believe that I requested that you be as accurate as possible concerning the amounts of gold, silver and/or copper, that each coin contained. If I remember correctly, the testing of these coins was delayed because you had your equipment checked so as to insure full accuracy.

Examination No. 67.11 shows a copper content for coin USAOC-104 of 0.5-1.0% copper. This would indicate that your testing was accurate to at least a half of one percent or 5/1000. However, showing your test certificates to a third party, the thought was expressed that your results were probably reported to the nearest 1%. "That is to say, Examination No. 67.12 reports Gold as 88.0%, meaning that the gold content probably is nearer to 88% than it is to either 87 or 89%."

Could you tell me if you actually "rounded off" your test result figures or if, say, 89.0% actually represents 890/1000 gold fineness.

This question may be redundant, but I would appreciate your comments at your earliest possible convenience. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

John J. Ford, Jr.

Tennessee State Numismatic Society

Paul E. Garland, President 608 Mountain View Avenue Maryville, Tennessee 37801
Telephone 615-983-5570

29 November 1967

Messrs.

Rennie Carr, Chairman Arbitration Panel
P.O. Box 1113, Tulare, Calif.

Mr. Herbert Bergen
684 N. Harzer Blvd., Fullerton, Calif. 92632

Mr. Lester Merkin
65 E. 56th. St. New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Sirs:

As the deadline for the arbitration draws near, I feel that I must bring up one last point. I feel sure that each of you have to some measure during the course of the hearings, felt the same as I do at present.

When the hearings first opened, our side of the testimony was presented in an open manner, everything was laid on the table for all to examine. We did not attempt to hamstring the arbitration with a lot of agreements or silence anyone by restricting our evidence or any part thereof. I feel the opposite is true of the opposition, as the enclosed copy of a letter I recently received, seems to be a perfect example of such tactics. I thought at first that I would disregard it but on second thought, I now feel that you should know of it.

I would like at this time to put a few facts on record concerning the arbitration, especially that part of it that took place in Miami, Fla. In my opinion I think it was an insult to the Panel, The P.N.C., The A.N.A., and to me, that Mr. Ford saw fit to bring his attorney into a matter that primarily concerned Mr. Tom Ryan and myself. Since he was a self-styled Expert witness on behalf of Thomas Ryan Sustaining Genuineness, that was his job for that meeting. I am still of the opinion that all of us wanted a tape recording of the affair, this was our right yet they blocked it. Their insistence that Ford's testimony closes the matter is still open to comment as far as I am concerned. Charles Warraser and Harvey Stack read part of Ford's testimony, yet they did not testify on their own. I feel a very important part of the testimony was secretly given to you so that I couldn't hear it, knew what it was or have it checked. I entered into the arbitration with the understanding that I would be entitled to the full testimony, to see the exhibits and to have the opportunity to consult anyone I selected, so that I could cross-examine any witness and show what part or parts of their testimony I thought to be wrong.

Ford, through his attorneys, made me sign the enclosed 19 Oct. 1967 letter before they would even send me the incomplete version of the testimony. This is an arbitration hearing, not an investigation. Ford is only a witness. Even Ryan, who wasn't present in Miami, wouldn't try to impose such unfair and prejudicial conditions which insult the intelligence of all involved, as Ford is trying to do. To allow his testimony to stand under the conditions that it was given would be a violation of my rights to a fair arbitration. I wish to thank each of you for the fine manner in which you have conducted the hearings and

Tennessee State Numismatic Society

Paul E. Garland, President 608 Mountain View Avenue Maryville, Tennessee 37801
Telephone 615-983-5570

Page two, cont. 29 November 1967

Messrs. Annie Carr, Herbert Bergen, Lester Herkin.

the unselfish and untiring manner in that all of you have shown throughout the entire affair. It is good to know people who will undertake the project that you gentlemen have done, without compensation and the strong possibilities that you will reap far more abuse from your decision than gratitude.

Since this letter is about the arbitration and that I have not signed anything that requires me to send copies to anyone that concerns that matter, I will send copies only to those I think should know of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Paul E. Garland

Paul E. Garland

cc:

file

Erie P. Newman Numismatic
Education Society

November 29, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Post Office Box 1113
Tulare, California

Dear Ronnie:

Your letter of Nov. 26th arrived today.

The photostats of the Korff letters (my exhibits 4, 4A and 5) are the only "originals" that I have ever had. As Mr. Winn explained to you in the first paragraph of his letter of November 20th, these letters were between Paul Franklin and Korff, and I do not have and to my knowledge never did have the actual originals. To the best of my recollection, Korff died a couple of years after Franklin had obtained items from him, and at that time, I asked Franklin for copies of his Korff correspondence for my records.

Exhibit 7 in my report is a letter from Paul Franklin to me dated November 9, 1952. Since this letter was sent to me, I do have the original, and via a copy of this letter to him, I am asking Mr. Winn to forward Franklin's letter to you for examination.

You ask if I know where you can reach Paul Franklin. I wish that I knew as I would like to talk to him myself. The second paragraph on the second page of my letter to you of November 2nd clearly explains my recent relationship with Franklin. There I state that I last heard from him via a letter received in April of this year. That letter (or card) was sent from Germany. In the aforementioned paragraph of my recent letter to you, I further state that "I have heard that he returned to this country from abroad with his fifteen year old son in May, but neither his wife nor I have knowledge of his present whereabouts. It was my fervent wish and intent to have Paul at the hearing in Miami Beach, Florida, so that he could tell you and the other Panel Members the source of the USAOG items."

I have not talked to Bettie Franklin since early September. My last contact with her was a letter that I sent to her on September 13th, in which I explained how I had heard that Paul was back in the States (and had been back since early May). She may have heard something since that time. If you want to write her, her address is: 8302 East Monterey Way, Scottsdale, Arizona, 85257. Her telephone number is: (602) 947 3397. Let me know if you have any kind of luck.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Ford, Jr.

MERKIN

STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED & FRANK

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10005

November 30, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr, Chairman
P. O. Box 1113
Tulane, California

Mr. Lester Merkin
515 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Mr. Herbert Bergen
604 N. Harbor Blvd.
Fullerton, California

Re: Paul Garland-Thomas Ryan Arbitration
Regarding Genuineness of UFAOG 1853
Double Eagle, Testimony John J. Ford,
Jr. Expert Witness on Behalf of
Thomas Ryan Sustaining Genuineness.

Gentlemen:

Mr. Carr's letter to our client, Mr. Ford, dated November 20, 1967, relative to the copyright situation, has been turned over to us for response as per Mr. Ford's answering letter to Mr. Carr dated November 24, 1967.

It is considered both improper and unprofessional during the pendency of a judicial proceeding to generally circulate evidence submitted to a judicial body relevant to the subject matter at issue in that proceeding.

Consequently Mr. Ford's report and expert opinion was not filed for copyright although it was the expectation at the time of the final hearing in August, 1967 the Tribunal would promptly and shortly thereafter render its determination permitting the forthwith copyright filing.

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Mr. Lester Merkin
Mr. Herbert Bergen

Page 2.

November 30, 1967

Pertinent Court decisions on that subject matter hold that presentation of written material to a judicial body does not constitute publication and specifically hold it does not constitute publication within the purview of the copyright laws.

It is for this reason we have heretofore been required to decline many requests by others, including Panel members, for receipt and examination of the said written material outside and apart from the Tribunal. If you will re-examine our prior correspondence with the Panel in this area you will realize this point was heretofore called to your attention.

In view of the delay in the Panel's determining the sole issue involved namely that of the genuineness of the single coin before it in this proceeding long beyond that originally contemplated and the intention to have made the copyright filing in or shortly after August, 1967 we are reconsidering this matter and if it appears the Panel's determination will not be reached and reported before the end of this year we will recommend our client forthwith file the report for copyright.

In any event the subject matter of copyright or non-copyright is a collateral matter unrelated to the single arbitration issue.

Further, in response to the request contained in Mr. Carr's letter to our client, dated November 20, 1967, regarding transmission to him on behalf of the Panel of the original Exhibit 7 in our client's report and opinion, being the letter from Paul Franklin addressed to Mr. John J. Ford, Jr., dated November 9, 1952 and pursuant to the response of our client to Mr. Carr, dated November 29, 1967 I enclose herewith to Mr. Carr the original of the aforesaid letter. This letter is sent on the understanding it will be retained by him in his possession and returned to us by registered air mail, return receipt requested, not later than two weeks after its receipt by him.

Because of the original enclosure the letter to Mr. Carr is being sent registered mail, return receipt requested.

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Mr. Lester Merkin
Mr. Herbert Bergen

Page 3.

November 30, 1967

In view of the fact the original of both of Mr. Carr's letters indicate copies were sent to Mr. Leo Young as well as to the other two Panel members we are similarly sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Young.

Sincerely,



JFF:JVG
Enclosure

JOHN F. FINN, JR.
For
STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED AND FRANK

Mr. Carr-Registered Mail
Return Receipt Requested

cc: Mr. Leo A. Young

Certificate

Registration of a Claim to Copyright

in a published book manufactured in the United States of America

This Is To Certify that the statements set forth on this certificate have been made a part of the records of the Copyright Office. In witness whereof the seal of the Copyright Office is hereto affixed.

*Register of Copyrights
United States of America*

1. Copyright Claimant(s) and Address(es):

Name John J. Ford, Jr.

Address 176 Henrickson Drive, Rockville Centre, New York 11570

Name

Address

2. Title: The Franklin Hoard of United States Assay Office of

(Title of book)

Gold Coins - An Answer to Eric P. Newman

3. Authors:

Name John J. Ford, Jr.

(Legal name followed by pseudonym if latter appears on copies)

Citizenship U.S.A.

(Name of country)

Domiciled in U.S.A. Yes X No Address 176 Henrickson Drive, Rockville Centre
New York, 11570

Name

(Legal name followed by pseudonym if latter appears on copies)

Citizenship

(Name of country)

Domiciled in U.S.A. Yes No Address

Name

(Legal name followed by pseudonym if latter appears on copies)

Citizenship

(Name of country)

Domiciled in U.S.A. Yes No Address

4. Date of Publication of This Edition:

12 15 1967
(Month) (Day) (Year)

5. New Matter in This Version:

6. Book in English Previously Manufactured and Published Abroad: If all or a substantial part of the text of this edition was previously manufactured and published abroad in the English language, complete the following spaces:

Date of first publication of foreign edition
(Year)

Was registration for the foreign edition made in the U.S. Copyright Office? Yes No

If your answer is "Yes," give registration number

Complete all applicable spaces on next page

FORM A

CLASS	REGISTRATION NO.
A	A 968187
DO NOT WRITE HERE	



7. Deposit account:

8. Send correspondence to:

Name Robert E. Juceam, Esq. Address 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

9. Send certificate to:

Type or print name and address)	Name <u>Robert E. Juceam, Esq.</u>
	Address <u>120 Broadway</u> (Number and street)
	<u>New York, New York</u> (City) (State) ZIP code <u>10005</u>

Information concerning copyright in books

When To Use Form A. Form A is appropriate for published books which have been manufactured in the United States.

What Is a "Book"? The term "books" covers not only material published in book form, but also pamphlets, leaflets, cards, and single pages containing text. Books include fiction, nonfiction, poetry, collections, directories, catalogs, and information in tabular form.

Unpublished Books. The law does not provide for registration of "book" material in unpublished form. Unpublished books are protected at common law against unauthorized use prior to publication.

Duration of Copyright. Statutory copyright in published books lasts for 28 years from the date of first publication, and may be renewed for a second 28-year term.

How to secure statutory copyright in a book

First: Produce Copies With Copyright Notice. Produce the work in copies by printing or other means of reproduction. To secure copyright, it is essential that the copies bear a copyright notice in the required form and position, as explained below.

Second: Publish the Work With Copyright Notice. The copyright law defines the "date of publication" as "... the earliest date when copies of the first authorized edition were placed on sale, sold, or publicly distributed by the proprietor of the copyright or under his authority, . . ."

Third: Register Your Copyright Claim. Promptly after publication, mail to the Register of Copyrights, Library of

Congress, Washington, D.C., 20540, two copies of the work as published with notice, an application on Form A, properly completed and notarized, and a fee of \$6.

The Copyright Notice. The copyright notice for books shall appear on the title page or verso thereof, and shall consist of three elements: the word "Copyright," or the abbreviation "Copy," or the symbol ©, accompanied by the name of the copyright owner, and the year date of publication. Example: © John Doe 1966. Use of the symbol © may result in securing copyright in countries which are members of the Universal Copyright Convention.

NOTE: It is the act of publication with notice that actually secures copyright protection. If copies are published without the required notice, the right to secure copyright is lost, and cannot be restored.

Books manufactured abroad

In General. Form A is not appropriate for books which have been manufactured outside the United States.

Foreign Language Books. Applications covering foreign-language books by foreign authors, manufactured abroad, should be submitted on Form A-B Foreign.

English-Language Books. Books in English manufactured abroad may be registered for "ad interim" copyright (Form A-B Ad Interim); or, if they are protected under the Universal Copyright Convention, they are eligible for full-term registration on Form A-B Foreign.

(1) Ad Interim Copyright. Ad interim registration is necessary for protection in the United States unless copyright has

been secured under the Universal Copyright Convention. To secure ad interim copyright a claim must be registered within 6 months of first publication abroad. Ad interim copyright lasts for 5 years or until an American edition is published within the 5-year period and registered.

(2) Universal Copyright Convention. An English language work by a foreign author first published abroad is eligible for full-term U.S. copyright if: (a) its author is a citizen or subject of a country which is a member of the Universal Copyright Convention, or the work was first published in such country, and (b) all published copies bear the copyright notice provided under the Universal Copyright Convention.

FOR COPYRIGHT OFFICE USE ONLY

Application and affidavit received

JAN -2 1968

Two copies received

JAN -2 1968

Fee received

53531 JAN-2'68



411 NORTH CENTRAL AVENUE TELEPHONE 271-6000
MAILING ADDRESS P.O. BOX 2551 PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85002

WILLIS E. HENZE
VICE PRESIDENT

December 7, 1967

Dear Mr. Newman:

As per our recent conversations and correspondence, I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 27 concerning identity of a bank president referred to in testimony given in connection with opinion regarding genuineness of a coin.

It is my understanding that an unnamed bank president was connected with a bank that was merged into a Phoenix area bank subsequent to 1957. Accordingly, I will relate bank mergers from 1957 to date that affect banks operating in the Phoenix area and the names of the presidents of the banks involved and their present responsibilities and whereabouts, if known. For background information, I would like to advise that I have been associated with the First National Bank of Arizona since April, 1941, and served as Secretary of the Arizona Bankers Association from November, 1960 until November, 1963. In both associations, I feel that I have had an opportunity to be aware of bank mergers and some of the personnel involved.

Report of bank mergers as follows:

FARMERS & STOCKMANS BANK, Phoenix: Organized September 5, 1950, merged into Bank of Douglas, Phoenix, June 28, 1957. Bank of Douglas subsequently changed its name to The Arizona Bank, August 2, 1960. Rex E. Staley was president of Farmers & Stockmans Bank at the time of the merger, taking a position with the merged bank as First Vice President with responsibilities in the Home Office. Subsequently, he resigned from that bank and

Mr. Eric P. Newman

Page 2

December 7, 1967

now is president of the Southwest Savings & Loan Association, Phoenix. Mr. W. R. Montgomery was president of the Bank of Douglas at the time of the merger, was advanced to Chairman of the Board and was succeeded as president by Lloyd Bimson. Mr. Bimson is now deceased. Mr. Montgomery continues as Chairman of the Board currently.

BANK OF PHOENIX: Organized October 6, 1958, merged into Pioneer Bank of Arizona, Prescott, April 1, 1962. President at the time of the merger Bank of Phoenix, Kenneth E. Johnson, who served as president of the merged bank until January, 1966. At that time Bank of Scottsdale, which was organized October 9, 1961, merged into the Pioneer Bank and Mr. Johnson was succeeded by Allen L. Rosenberg as president. Mr. Rosenberg, who had been president of the Bank of Scottsdale, continued as president of the merged organization. Mr. Johnson left the community and is presently president of the Kansas State Bank & Trust Company, Wichita, Kansas. He still holds that position. Mr. Joseph G. Rice, now deceased, had been president of the Pioneer Bank at the time of its merger with the Bank of Phoenix. He continued for a short time as Chairman of the merged institutions. Mr. Rice was also Chairman of the Board of the First Federal Savings & Loan Association, a responsibility he held until his death.

BANK OF ARIZONA, Prescott: Merged into the First National Bank on September 13, 1957. Sherman Hazeltine, President of the Bank of Arizona at the time of the merger, became president of the merged institutions. Mr. Mont McMillan who had been president of First National Bank of Arizona was advanced to Chairman of the Board. Mr. McMillan subsequently resigned that position to become president of the First America Corporation, parent holding corporation of the bank. This holding company has since changed its name to Western Bancorporation. Mr. McMillan is now retired and lives in the Los Angeles area. Mr. Hazeltine was advanced to Chairman and succeeded as president of First National Bank of Arizona by J. H. Brahm. Mr. Brahm subsequently resigned as president to become Executive Vice President of Western Bancorporation and later Vice Chairman of the Southern Arizona Bank of Tucson, a position he held until he retired several years ago. Mr. Sherman Hazeltine continues as Chairman of the Board of First National Bank of Arizona. Mr. Robert D. Williams is currently president of First National Bank of Arizona.

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Page 3
December 7, 1967

One other merger prior to 1957, however, was FIRST STATE BANK OF MESA, merged into Bank of Douglas, effective June 30, 1955. Glenn C. Taylor was president of First State Bank of Mesa; however, he took no official position with the Bank of Douglas following the merger. Mr. Taylor is retired and lives in the Phoenix area. Mr. W. R. Montgomery was president of the Bank of Douglas at the time of this merger and is serving as Chairman of the Arizona Bank as reported in connection with the Farmers & Stockmans Bank - Bank of Douglas merger above.

The effective dates of the mergers as outlined above have been provided through the office of the Superintendent of Bank, Phoenix, Arizona.

I trust the above information is presented in a manner that will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,



Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic
Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

WEH/emc
602-271-6775

XXXXXXXXXXXXX
65 East 56th Street

December 16, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr
Box 1113
Tulare, Calif. 93274

Dear Ronnie:

I'm in receipt of the arbitration material which you sent me and, of course, am completely amazed with the information that keeps turning up. As you know, I plan to attend the convention in L.A. in February at which time I hope the three arbitrators will meet - there is much to discuss.

I haven't heard from Herb yet but we still have about two weeks in December to go.

As for the crufts I have not heard from Mike Kolman who is the owner. May I suggest that you write and deal directly with him.

Regards,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

December 20, 1967

Mr. Lester Merwin
65 East 56th Street
New York, New York

Dear Lester:

As you requested, we obtained a photocopy of the Hank DeWass sale of October 17-18, 1968.

The description of the Blake Bar (Lot 1007) has the specific statement, "This ingot has been in the possession of one family for at least 50 years". This confirms what was told to you by Bryan Graver.

Anthony. I also note that Lot 1008 is that coin it is an 1851 \$20 U.S. Assay Office piece described as "Sehr selten. FDU." Do you know if this coin had any connection with the "Humbert associate source"? It is illustrated in the catalogue and looks beautiful. Will the syndicators tell you who submitted it, or who bought it, or if it was withdrawn?

Cordially,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

ENH
mr

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

December 29, 1967

Mr. Lester Merkin
65 East 56th Street
New York, New York

Re: Garland vs. Ryan Arbitration

Dear Les:

I am enclosing letters to each of the arbitrators based upon our recent discussion. If you have any objection to my writing these letters, please let me know as I do not wish to send them without your blessing. If there is any inaccuracy, a correction can be made. If they are satisfactory, please drop them in the mail.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

EPN/cal

Enclosures

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

645 East Avenue St. Louis 5, Missouri

December 29, 1967

Mr. Ronnie Carr, Chm.
Mr. Herbert M. Bergen
Mr. Lester Merkin

Re: Garland vs. Ryan Arbitration

Gentlemen:

We feel it is important to report to you some findings which grew out of certain information which Lester Merkin mentioned to me.

Lester told me that the theretofore unknown "G. Blake Assayer" 1854 gold bar listed and illustrated as lot 1007 in the Oct. 17, 1962, auction sale of Bank Leu and Adolph Hess and described as being over 50 years in one family was stated to be a forgery by John J. Ford, Jr., and was withdrawn from sale. It was returned to Brian H. Grover, a coin dealer of East Hoveley, England, who submitted it for sale. Grover subsequently sent it to Lester for further study when it was stolen from Lester's business premises. It was recovered by the authorities who now hold it as evidence.

In checking the sale catalogue, a photo copy of pertinent pages being enclosed, it can be noted that an 1853 120 U. S. Assay office 900 fine gold piece is listed as the next lot following the bar and it is described as in "Fleur du Coin" condition. This was therefore a gem coin as the illustration indicates. Its condition leads to the conclusion that it must have come from the "Humbert Associate Source." The association of the forged Blake bar and the USAOG item side by side in a European catalogue is not insignificant and Lester may be able to find out if Grover submitted the USAOG piece too and if it sold.

We can inform you that the same Brian H. Grover was involved in the auction sale in 1962 in England where a gold forgery of the St. Patrick's farthing was sold for £500. (See "A Snake Breeds a St. Patrick's Farthing" in the May 1963 Numismatist where silver forgeries from the same false dies are described). Grover was asked to check the source of the gold forgery and became very vague. As you know, the alleged letters of the unlocatable F. Korff to Paul Franklin involve theretofore unknown Blake & Co. gold pieces of 1855.

Mr. Ronnie Carr, Chm.
Mr. Herbert W. Bergen
Mr. Lester Merkin

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December 29, 1967

The USAO piece in the 1966 Bank Leu sale seems to have had bad associates.

Happy New Year,

Eric P. Newman

EPN/cal

Enclosure



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

CERTIFICATION SERVICE

818 N. Cascade
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

October 9, 1978

Fred Weinberg
Numismatics Ltd.
9401 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 820
Beverly Hills, CA 90212

Dear Mr. Weinberg:

The U.S. 1853 \$20 Gold you submitted to us for examination is among the most challenging coins we have received for certification. In order to verify our opinion, we have sent it to one of the best consultants in this particular field.

Your coin has been assigned number E-5759-B.

Please allow us an additional two to three weeks to complete the examination. We thank you for your patience and cooperation.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call (303) 473-9146.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Hunter", is written over the typed name.

John Hunter
ANACS



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
CERTIFICATION SERVICE

818 N Cascade
Colorado Springs, Co 80903

Coin Number E-5759-B Date Nov. 1, 1978

Your enclosed coin, USA 1853 \$20

cannot be certified.

In our opinion,

☒ It is not a genuine, original coin as described. See LETTER enclosed.

Report being sent under separate cover

☐ Appears to have been altered _____

☐ Other _____

☐ Cannot reach a conclusion--Refund for \$ _____ enclosed.

☐ Section 492, Title 18, United States Code, provides that a counterfeit or altered coin be surrendered to an authorized agent of the Treasury Department, the U.S. Secret Service.

1853 900 fine \$20 U.S. Assay Office.
33.50 grams. (517.0 grains) Sp. gr. 17.8.

This piece was No. 6 in a group of about 20 similar pieces studied by a panel including this consultant about 15 years ago. It is distinguished from all other known pieces by having in the obverse field equally spaced and close spiral tool marks on all except the left side. In the opinion of the panel this concentric appearing group of circular lines resulted from the use of an automatic cross cutting tool when a lathe was used to cut off the end of a steel rod being prepared as part of the forgery process. The steel rod was to be used as a false hub or false die to be made by a pressure transfer process. The tool marks in the opinion of the panel did not result from the preparation in a lathe of the gold planchet on which the coin was struck.

The submitted piece is one of the coins in a so-called "hoard" found in recent years, that has been studied by many people. One piece from the hoard with a glittering surface was the subject of an arbitration under PNG auspices and litigation in Cook County, Illinois. The arbitration panel unanimously determined that the coin was not a proof and the court sustained the decision of the arbitrators. The arbitration panel was about to give an opinion on whether that coin was or was not genuine, but did not file any opinion on that issue. This consultant has since learned additional facts and has come to further conclusions subsequent to the original opinion given in that arbitration.

This consultant and others have concluded that the original pair of dies for the 1853 U.S. Assay Office 900 fine were improperly removed from and not returned to the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia sometime after 1912. These dies were not used by the person who took them. Transfer hubs and transfer dies were secretly and privately made at a much later date from the original dies. There was polishing and tooling on the hubs and on the dies and a few coins were struck in various stages of the completion of polishing and tooling of the dies. Others were struck after completion. There was a new collar prepared in a brooching machine with 179 reeds on the edge, the normal collar having 170 reeds. One of the false dies was cut into parts to produce other related gold and lead numismatic items.

The submitted piece has a ball-shaped raised die break on top of the first A of ASSAY. This developed in the late stages of the use of the original die, but is not found on some of the other related pieces as it was ground off of the forged transfer hub. A similar raised oval die break between the top parts of SS in ASSAY also can be noticed on the submitted piece.

There is an identifying nick which appears on the obverse as a line dent rising to the right on the upper part of the I of UNITED. This nick is

not an accident to the coin but is in the false die. Similarly there is a diagonal nick in the lower text panel line of the reverse below the right side of the F in CALIFORNIA. This is also a characteristic of the false die and not an accident to the coin.

The normal die break lump on the right side of the T of UNITED on the reverse is present along with the breaks connecting the L of GOLD with letters above and below.

The surface of the submitted piece is mildly shiny but much duller than the pieces with a glittering surface.

This submitted piece is the most important link in a modern forgery saga, and it would be very helpful to the hobby if it could be retained by ANACS for future instruction purposes. In the opinion of this consultant it is a most dangerous forgery and as such an outstanding example of the efforts which have been taken to deceive numismatists.

Much additional data and research are available if the matter is to be studied further.

The opinions expressed in this report reflect the opinions not only of our consulting staff but also the opinions of the American Numismatic Association Certification Service.